The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,720 —New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATIONS COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on SATURDAY, 17th Jan., 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Cocoanda, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on MONDAY, 19th Jan., 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on THURSDAY, 15th Jan., 1880, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons on FRIDAY, 16th January, 1880, connecting at Aden with S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons.

Saloon passage……Rs. 500
Second Class passage…… ,, 335

The Patna is due in London about 19th February. Transfer. at Aden made by Company. The Patna carries a Surgeon. and Stewardess.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on FRIDAY, 16th January, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Java's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th January 1880.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 230	Rs. 150	Including Wine.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220		80	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th Dec. 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st January, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 21st November 1879.

ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

	Tons.	H.P.	Capt.	
CASTALIA	2,200	424	CRINGLE,	on or about 31st Jan.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Capt.	
ITALIA	2,245	424	KNOX,	on or about 21st Jan.

To be followed at intervals.

FARES —Bombay to Marseilles……Rs. 400
,, Bombay to Liverpool…… ,, 500

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th December 1879.

HALL LINE. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. SPEKE HALL, 2,700 Tons, 400 H. P., Captain Brand, will sail as above on or about the 31st January, 1880.

Passage Money, Rs. 500.

For lace Saloon and Cabins, or other particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th December 1879.

N. B.—To be followed by CITY OF BALTIMORE, Captain Verrill, about 25th February.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. FARE—Rs. 500.

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL, CAPT. R. COLLIN, 2,100 Tons, 300 H. P.

THIS STEAMER will be despatched on or about the 7th February.

Her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck. For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th January 1880.

N. B.—To be followed by the S. S. TRENTHAM HALL about the 5th March.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. BOMBAY TO COAST AND CALCUTTA.

MAHARAJAH will sail about 30th January.

SHAH JEHAN will sail about 11th February.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

13th January, 1880.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Ship REGENT MURRAY, Captain Duncan Gray, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel from LONDON, and are requested to present BILLS of LADING and PAY FREIGHT, if any, to the undersigned and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS AT ONCE from the Prince's Dock.

No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the ship unless previously passed by the Captain.

JOSEPH SOARES,
Agent, Ship Regent Murray.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880
	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	17th Jany.
(s)	PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	24th do.
	SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	31st do.
(s)	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	7th Feb.
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	R. Scott	14th do.
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	21st Feb.
	VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	28th do.
(s)	MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmonds	6th March.
	SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	13th do.
(s)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	20th do.
	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd January 1880.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	26th Jan., 1880
LOMBARDY	2723	450	H. Wyatt	30th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd January 1880.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	31st Jan. 1880.
BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	14th Feb.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd January 1880.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. SPEKE HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. CICERO, are hereby informed that the steamer has ARRIVED, and that she will DISCHARGE IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK. Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

All claims must be sent in and passed by the Captain before departure of the steamer, otherwise they cannot be admitted under any circumstances.

GADDUM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th January 1880.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.

A collection of valuable oil paintings in gilt frames and books will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P.M.

Catalogues will be ready this afternoon and the pictures are on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN COWASJEE PATEL STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th January 1880, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Sorabjee Temooljee and another, in pursuance of the power of sale given by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 13th day of September 1878. All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly belonging to the Fazundar and partly to Government, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Cowasjee Patell Street, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement 85 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 314, and bounded on the east by the back side of the house of Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia, on the west by the public street, on the north by the house of Merwanjee Rustomjee, and on the south by the house of Muncherjee Kooverjee, chest maker, and which said dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 67, and together with the said piece of ground were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Sorabjee Temulji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction No. 31, Marine Lines, opposite the Marine Battalion Officers' Mess, a quantity of building materials consisting of boards, planks, door and window frames, cadjans, corrugated iron, &c.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 19th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases white checks.
5 ,, prints.
On account of the concerned—
11 cases fancy bordered grey dhoties.
3 ,, Superior T. Red Cambric.
At 2 P.M.
1 Sociable with German shutters, by E. Kesterton, of London

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th January 1880.

HOTELS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE P. AND O. S. S. HINDOSTAN.

OAKES AND CO.,

Under instructions from the Agent of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at their Rooms, at 12 noon, on MONDAY, 26th January,

THE S. S. HINDOSTAN as she now lies stranded near Madras, about 36 miles south of Madras, with all her Machinery, Boilers, Masts and Rigging, but without the cargo which may be in her, which will be sold separately.

The S. S. Hindostan was built in 1869, is 353 feet long, with 43 feet beam, is of 3,186 Tons and 600 H. P.

Hull is of Iron, the top sides are of Steel from the water line.

Masts.—Three lower Masts, (all of iron,) and the wire rigging.

Coals, about 300 Tons. Funnel, Iron.

Anchors.—2 bowers (laid out) with about 280 fathoms chain cable.

Capstans.—Two.

Patent Windlass.—One.

Engines.—Compound, new in May 1877. Cylinders 102 and 59 in. and are of a valuable description.

Boilers.—Eight. New in May 1877, with mountings, copper feed pipes, etc., also a large Donkey Boiler.

Engineers' Tools and Stores.—A valuable assortment, and a large quantity of spare gear.

Saloon Galley.—Large valuable cooking range and fittings.

Baths.—Valuable white marble, eleven in number, and the same number of Patent W. C. S.

Cabins.—Saloon and deck.

After the above will be sold,
On account of the concerned,

The Cargo which may be on board of the vessel consisting of Bale and Case Goods, and a large quantity of Iron, all submerged.

The Purchaser of the Cargo will have to arrange with the Purchaser of the Vessel as to the removal of the Cargo.

At 5 P. M.

Of the same day will be sold 2 life boats and 2 cutters. They will be beached or moored in the Cooum River opposite the Sandstand, South Beach.

Terms of Sale—CASH.

OAKES & Co.,
Auctioneer,

Madras.

ESPERANCE AND COMPANY, COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS. STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS, Armorial Bearings, Monograms, &c., ENGRAVED & EMBOSSED IN COLORS, NEATLY & WITH DISPATCH, IN THE BEST ENGLISH STYLE.

Established 1847.

BOMBAY :—2, DEAN LANE, FORT.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS: USEFUL TO MERCHANTS IN GENERAL.

Full cloth, 8vo. Demy, 400 pp.

Price—Rs. 5; Interleaved, Rs. 6-8. *Postage As. 4 Extra.*

Comprising :

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878—With Notifications made by the Government since passing the Act.

CUSTOMS TARIFF ACT, 1875—With Notes, Notifications, and exemptions of articles from Customs duties, which came into force from the 1st April, 1879.

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878—With revised Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council since passing the Act.

THE OPIUM ACT, 1878—With Rules and Notification, made by the Governor-General in Council since passing the Act.

THE BOMBAY SALT ACT, 1873—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.

THE SALT ACT, 1877.

THE STAMP ACT, 1879—With Notifications and Rules made by the Governor-General in Council since passing the Act.

THE INDIAN PORTS ACT, 1875.

THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS ACT, 1876.

THE ABKARI ACT, 1878—With Rules and Notifications made by the Government since passing the Act.

PERIODICAL SURVEY OF STEAM VESSELS ACT, 1864—With Rules and Regulations made by the Governor in Council for the guidance of Shipwright and Engineer Surveyors, &c.

THE STEAM VESSEL SURVEY AMENDMENT ACT, 1873.

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST ACT, 1879.

May be had at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR……Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK,
Mr. Tom Taylor's Drama in 3 Acts.
"PLOT AND PASSION."

Fouche	Mr. A. B. Tapping.
M. Desmarets	Mr. J. S. Hewitt.
The Marquis de Cevennes	Mr. H. R. Teesdale.
Berthier	Mr. Standlish.
De Neuville	Mr. C. Cartwright.
Jabot	Mr. Carlyon.
Grisbeulle	Mr. Slevier.
Madame de Fontanges	Miss Agnes Birchenough.
Cecile	Miss Madge Antoinette.

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.
DAY AFTER THE WEDDING" & "CHECKMATE."

The performance on FRIDAY will be under the Patronage of the BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 22
Private Box to admit 4	,, 16
Orchestra Stall	,, 4
Stall	,, 3
Pit	,, 2
Back Seat	,, 1

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to Back Seats.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.

Doors open at 8-30; performance commences at 9.

Stage Manager……Mr. H. R. TEESDALE.
Musical Director……Mr. A. J. LEVEY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to £4,049,159 STERLING.

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Policies covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms, Coals on the Bunders also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed.

Fire Premiums for 1862……£300,690
" 1872……£816,388

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Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved lives. Military Lives in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

Endowment Assurances, payable at fixed periods on adults and children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

Reduction to European rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life funds now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,045,143	1873	£2,645,503
1868	£1,579,578	1878	£4,049,159

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

, Hummum Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended :—

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts ….Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ….. ,, 3 0 ,, ,, 7 doz.
Hogsheads…,, 60 0 per hhd.

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS……Rs. 78
KILDERKINS…… ,, 30

Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned,

LARRONDE FRERES'

Superior Old Cognac……at Rs. 25 per doz.
Margaux……Qts. at Rs. 14 per doz.
St. Girons…… ,, 13 ,,

REMINGTON & Co.

PRICES OF COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s MADEIRAS,

Specially bottled for the Indian Markets

Labelled.	Sealed.	Price.
Selected	White	Rs. 18 per Doz.
Old Particular	Green	24
Choice Reserve	Black	28 ,,

REMINGTON & Co.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price, per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Re. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER :—

F		Rs. 11 per barre	1 lbs. each.
FF		11-8 do	do.
FFF		12 do	do.
F	lb. tin	9 per dozen	lbs.
FF	do	9	do.
FFF	do	10	do.
	½ do	10	do.
FF	do	10	do.
FF	do	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs. nett cash.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co, Sole Agents.
No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

May 16, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, AND FANCY PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

MACHINE RULING, PAGING AND PERFORATING.

PRINTING IN COLORS AND GOLD.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

LITHOGRAPHING AND DESIGNING.

Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B, 41 PILLS,

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

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Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

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AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

80 YEARS unparalleled success have proved that ROWLAND'S TOILET ARTICLES are the best and purest ever made; they contain no lead, mineral or poisonous ingredients, of which nearly all other hair restorers, cosmetics and powders are composed, and which are therefore most dangerous compounds.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL strengthens the hair, eradicates scurf, etc., and is especially adapted for children's use.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR eradicates cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat, freckles, sunburn, etc. and produces a beautiful complexion.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO whitens the teeth and prevents decay.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA is a new and harmless Toilet Powder.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE for dyeing red or grey hair to brown or black. Ask any Perfumery Dealer for Rowland's Articles of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

THE ONLY GENUINE.

Wholesale and retail Agents.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
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DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

MANUFACTURED (specially to our order) by a LEADING LONDON MAKER, a thoroughly practical man at his business, having been engaged in the trade from his boyhood, and who has, for upwards of thirty years, extensively manufactured for the various departments of Government and the principal London Houses, specially those possessing a historic name for Mathematical Instruments.

The prices are fixed at the Lowest remunerative rate, and bear favourable comparison with the home charges of the leading dealers in London.

CASH PRICE LIST, SEPTEMBER, 1879.

13 inch PRESENTATION CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS. Rs. 90.
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POCKET CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS. Rs. 18 and Rs. 36.
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BOWS and SPRING BOWS. DIVIDERS.
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Do. DANCER'S. Rs. 225.
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ENGINEERS' COMPLETE SETS OF STENCIL PLATES.

Comprising 9 Alphabets of different types, 2 sets Engineers' Stencils each 10 plates, 3 sets Figures, 4 Corner Pieces, 2 North Points, Plan, Specification, Section, and Elevation Plates, 4 Scale Plates (foot to an inch, &c.) with Ink, Brush and Pad. In box with lock and key. Rs. 31-8.

ARTISTS' COLOURS & MATERIALS.

Special attention is given to this department, and frequent parcels, to ensure freshness, are imported from MESSRS. WINSOR and NEWTON, for whose Manufactures TREACHER & COMPANY are the appointed Agents in the Bombay Presidency.

WATER COLOURS, dry and moist, each 10 ans. to Rs. 3.
BOXES OF MOIST WATER COLOURS. Rs. 6-12, Rs. 9, Rs. 13, Rs. 16, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 27, Rs. 32, Rs. 38, and Rs. 45.
DRAWING PAPERS, Whatman's celebrated.
WATER COLOUR LIQUIDS AND MEDIUMS.
METALLIC SAUCERS, SHELLS, &c.
DRAWING PINS. CHARCOALS.
PALETTES, SAUCERS, SLANTS, &c.
DIPPERS and WATER BOTTLES.
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TRACING CLOTH. TRACING PAPER. CANVAS.

BOXES OF DRY WATER COLOURS. Rs. 4-8, Rs. 10, Rs. 12, Rs. 14, Rs. 28, and Rs. 70.
BOXES OF COLOURS in TUBES. Rs. 14, Rs. 34, and Rs. 50.
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CRAYONS, PENCILS, ERASERS.
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MR. CHARLES W. WHITE.
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WATSON & COMPANY

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WILL REMOVE

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BOMBAY, 15TH OF JANUARY, 1880.

[FIFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.]

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1880.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

The Publication for 1880 contains

BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED LITHOGRAPHS OF THE PRINCIPAL PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN BOMBAY, THE CAVES OF ELEPHANTA, THE QUEEN'S AND PRINCE OF WALES'S STATUE, &c.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE, Rs. 5-4; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

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NOTICES.

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Foolscap size in polished teak box……Rs. 18
Ditto in Zinc case…… ,, 15

. This invention only needs to be seen to be appreciated; it will no doubt be soon used in all Official and Mercantile Offices, as by its aid many copies of a letter can be produced in a few minutes without a copying press.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS conducted by me in Bombay, both independently of, and in connection with, the Firms of Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & Co. of CHINA, will, from THIS DATE, be carried on under the Style or Firm of E. D. SASSOON and Co.

E. D. SASSOON.

Bombay, 1st January 1880.

WITH reference to the above, we have THIS DAY admitted Mr. JACOB ELIAS SASSOON and Mr. SASSOON JACOB DAVID as PARTNERS in our Firms in BOMBAY and CHINA.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1880.

DYSENTRODYNE.

AN unfailing and mild vegetable specific for all kinds of DYSENTERY, with or without blood, DIARRHŒA, &c., &c., &c.

Sold in Phials at 4 and 8 As. each, by

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LODGE CONCORD BALL.

THE ANNUAL MASONIC REUNION SOCIAL BALL of this Lodge will take place on FRIDAY, 23rd instant.

Tickets to admit One Gentleman and Two Ladies, Rs. 10.
Extra Lady's Ticket, Rs. 5.
Single Gentleman's Ticket, Rs. 10.
Non-Masons may also subscribe.
Applications for Tickets to be made through the Worshipful Masters of Lodges in either Constitution, or to

T. C. BRENNEN, W. M. E.,
5, Apollo Street, Fort.

HAT AND HELMET DEPARTMENT.

Regulation Helmets.
Regulation Caps.
Hawke's Cork Helmets.
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Calcutta Pith Helmets.
Black Dress Hats.
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Leather Hat Cases.
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A Practical London Hatter in charge of this Department who can make any style to order or renovate hats damaged in travelling.

Illustrated price list sent on application.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

FOR SALE, several valuable PIECES of FREEHOLD LAND, suitable for building purposes, Mills or other Industries, situate between the Parell and Mount Roads at Parell and Chinchpoogly.

The Land and Bungalow on Chinchpoogly Hill, called BELLAIR, suitable for a large family residence with offices, stables, &c., containing about 53,500 square yards.

Portion of the Land at Chinchpoogly leased to the Alexandra Mill at a monthly rent of Rs. 300 and another portion to the late Nursey Mill at a monthly rent of Rs. 165.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Office, No. 1, Church Lane, Fort.

EDWD. G. CABRAL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th November 1879.

CUMBALA.

TO BE LET, an UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW at Cumbala. Rent Rs. 150. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
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TO BE LET, an UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW at Breach Candy. Rent Rs. 150. For particulars apply to

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TO BE LET, a LOWER-ROOMED BUNGALOW at Breach Candy. Rent Rs. 100. For particulars apply to

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MIDDLE COLABA.

TO BE LET, a desirable BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, now in the occupation of F. E. Cutler, Esq. Rent only Rs. 150. For particulars apply to

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TO BE LET, a CHARMING LITTLE COTTAGE in Middle Colaba, near the seashore. Rent Rs. 150. For particulars apply to

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OFFICE ROOMS TO BE LET in FORT.—SPACIOUS OFFICE APARTMENTS in Fort in the well known Building of Messrs. Graham and Co. Rents Rs. 400, 300, 200, 150 and 100. For further particulars apply to

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TO BE LET, a COMPLETELY FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Mount Aboo for the coming Hot Season. Rent Rs. 600. For particulars apply to

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TO BE LET, in Rampart Row, Cool and desirable FIRST FLOOR of the HOUSE next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd. For rent and other particulars apply to

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House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, OFFICE QUARTERS could be had in Messrs. W. Nicol and Co's Building in Elphinstone Circle. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

BREACH CANDY.

THE well known SOMERSET HOUSE at Breach Candy could be had from 1st May next. For rent and other particulars apply to

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House Agent.

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THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PATENT RUBBER HAND STAMP

Promptly supplied at the Factory of the Anglo-American Rubber Stamp Company,

MARINE STREET, BOMBAY,

used in the Bank of England, General Post Office, Government Offices, Railways, Banks, Companies, Professions, Families, and Businesses of all kinds, universally approved. Prices moderate. Excellence and Durability Guaranteed. Patterns and Prices post free on application.

☞ In order that every one may fairly test the merits of our Stamp, we have introduced a small Specimen Stamp, AN ELEGANT INITIAL LETTER, suitable for note paper, envelopes, &c., complete, with Ink, in a neat box, for TWO RUPEES.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

UNDER instructions from the Government of India, TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, Bombay, up to noon 16th February, 1880, for the PURCHASE of the I. G. Screw Steamer AMBERWITCH.

The vessel is of iron, built at Sunderland in 1862. Engines inverted, surface condensing, by Fawcett, Preston & Co., Liverpool.

Approximate dimensions :—Length over all 181 feet; Beam 27 feet 6 inches; Depth 16 feet; Tonnage gross 645·74; register 512·11. Horse-Power nominal 70.

She is now lying off the Government Dockyard, Bombay, and may be viewed on application to the Superintendent of Marine. She is barque rigged, and will be sold as she now stands, with Masts, Spars, Rigging, Anchors, Cables, Awnings, Water Tanks and Ballast (Iron and Stone) &c., but Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.

The Tenderer will be required to deposit 10 per cent. of the amount offered; and should his Tender be accepted by Government, he must pay the balance within one month, failing which his deposit will be forfeited, and the sale cancelled. The vessel to be at the risk and charge of the purchaser from the date of acceptance of his Tender.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Officiating Superintendent of Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 17th December 1879.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. It contains seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY. Ihlang Ihlang, Jockey Club, and other perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozoniser, a Natural Air Purifier, &c., Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

Registered trade mark—an Heraldic Rose.

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LONDON JOURNAL. Four intensely interesting Novels by the most popular Authors, Illustrated by the best Artists—Domestic Short Tales—Articles on the leading Events of the Day—Essays on Social, Personal, and General Topics—Household Receipts—Facetiæ, Correspondence, &c.—"Its illustrations equal those of best magazines."—*Review.*

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ILL HEALTH.—Numerous diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, tonic, and restorative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Billiousness, Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache, Skin, Blotches, Piles, and ailments arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases fail in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the system. Cleanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and maladies which have long proved incurable will vanish or yield to other remedies.

In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, aperient and alterative, but not purgative. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

☞ Notice.—Fraudulent imitations of old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are being sold. The genuine is sold only in Red and Blue Wrappers, the Old Dr's head in the centre and the British Government stamp affixed.

. Agents, TREACHER and Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona. BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.

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For Office or Private use, Letter and Note Papers and Envelopes in the newest styles, Arms, Crests, Monograms, Book Plates, Visiting and Invitation Cards, Official Seals, &c.,&c.

STORES AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

Purchased by experienced Buyers, and supplied on the terms of Co-operative Stores.

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON.

WAR!!!
OH WORLD
OH MEN, WHAT ARE YE, AND OUR BEST DESIGNS
THAT WE MUST WORK BY CRIME TO PUNISH CRIME
AND SLAY AS IF DEATH HAD BUT THIS ONE GATE.
BYRON.

THE COST OF WAR.

"Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud; I will build a school-house on every hill-side and in every valley over the whole earth; I will build an academy in every town, and endow it a college in every state, and will fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a place of worship consecrated to the promulgation of the Gospel of peace; I will support in every pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer to the chime on another round the earth's wide circumference, and the voice of prayer and the song of praise should ascend like a universal holocaust to heaven."—Richard.

WHAT CAN BE MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR?

"I will tell you what is ten times, and ten thousand times, more terrible than war—Outraged Nature. She kills, and kills, and is never tired of killing till she has taught man the terrible lesson he is so slow to learn, that Nature is only conquered by obeying her. . . . Man has his courtesies of War; he spares the woman and the child. But Nature is fierce when she is offended, as she is bounteous and kind when she is obeyed. She spares neither woman nor child. She has no pity; for some awful but most good reason, she is not allowed to have any pity. Silently she strikes the sleeping child with as little remorse as she would strike the strong man—with the musket or the pick-axe in his hand. Ah! would to God that some man had the pictorial eloquence to put before the mothers of England the mass of preventable suffering, the mass of preventable agony of mind and body which exists in England year after year."—Kingsley.

HOW MUCH LONGER MUST THE
CAUSES OF THIS STARTLING
ARRAY OF PREVENTIBLE DEATHS
CONTINUE UNCHECKED!

FOR the MEANS of PREVENTION and for preserving Health, by natural means, see a large Illustrated Sheet, wrapped with each bottle of

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

HOW to PREVENT DISEASE and PREMATURE DEATH by natural means, use

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

WHAT EVERY TRAVELLING TRUNK and HOUSEHOLD in the world ought to contain—

A BOTTLE OF ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

Without such a simple precaution the jeopardy of life is immensely increased.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

THE NURSERY.
BRAIN FOOD in CHILDHOOD.
SLEEP.
HEALTH in CHILDHOOD.
FRESH AIR, and
ENO'S FRUIT SALT
PREPARED FROM SOUND RIPE FRUIT.
IMPORTANT to PARENTS.

SHOULD a parent have nothing to bestow on a child but a narrow education, still he will bless you if you form his body to health, and strength, and activity, whether he earns his simple meal by labour at the plough, anvil, or axe. On the contrary, if you neglect his health and strength, and leave him a debilitated wretch, he will curse you, though a millionaire.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT is an INDISPENSABLE REQUISITE in the PRESERVATION of CHILDREN'S HEALTH.

INJUDICIOUS DIET.

AS a gentle LAXATIVE or TONIC it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of late hours, over-heating, or exhaustion, and is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. Unlike other salines, instead of lowering the system, it invigorates it. The FRUIT SALT ought to be kept in every nursery, not only for use as a health-giving, pleasant,

COOLING, REFRESHING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, but also as a convenient and valuable remedial agent. Colds, feverishness, fevers, inflammatory diseases, &c. Many fevers and other inflammatory diseases would be thrown off, or greatly modified, if the FRUIT SALT and a blanket bath were used at the outset.

In disorders of the stomach or of impure blood it is invaluable, for not the least of its recommendations is its resemblance to fruit in the natural way in which it relieves the system of effete matter, which, if retained, poisons the blood. Its advantage over fruit is that it can always be at hand when required: at the same time it is in every respect as harmless as the juices of ripe fruit, from which it has been obtained.

STIMULANTS and insufficient amount of exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—" All our customers for ENO'S FRUIT SALT would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received so much benefit from it."—Wood Brothers, Chemists, Jersey, 1878.

ANY EMERGENCY.

IT ought to be kept in every bedroom, in readiness for any emergency, for under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm.

"Success in Life."—A new invention is brought before the public and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that employed in an original channel could not fail to secure reputation and profit.—*Adams.* Caution.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "Eno's Fruit Salt." Without it you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Prepared only at Eno's Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's patent.

Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency :—TREACHER & Co.
N. B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE

S. S. ITALIA.

THIS Steamer is in the PRINCE'S DOCK and SHIPPERS are hereby informed that ANY CARGO sent to the Dock for shipment by her should be taken to F. SHED, which is the North one on the West side of the Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th January 1880.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

ANNUAL BALL will be held on the 4th February.

F. STOKES, Capt & Adjut.,
W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretaries.

MR. J. A. CASSELS having joined me from the 1st instant, MY BUSINESS will be carried on in future under the Style MACNAGHTEN and CASSELS.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be PAYABLE on application on and after WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, to REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS on 31st December, 1879.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th January 1880.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 19th, to THURSDAY, the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th January 1880.

FOR SALE.

A DOUBLE-SEATED SOCIABLE LANDAU, with a pair of full size Bay Arab Horses and a set of Plated Harness complete, price Rs. 2,200.

Just arrived, p r ex S. S. Nizam, a new English built MAIL PHAETON, price Rs. 1,400. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION will be held in the Rooms of the Association THIS DAY at 3 o'clock p. m. to receive the Rep rt of the Committee on the proposed Facto y Act.

By Order of the Committee,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay, 15th January 1880.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES.

JUST RECEIVED, a LARGE STOCK of the above, COMIC and HUMOROUS.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

⁂ A RETURN of 15 PER CENT. is allowed on all Policies.

FOR the convenience of Messes and Clubs we are now importing our MEDOC in LITRE and HALF LITRE BOTTLES.

	Price Cash.	Credit.
1 doz. Bottles..	Rs. 15 12	16 8
2 „ ½ Bottles..	„ 17 12	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER & COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

HATS, CAPS, HELMETS, &c.

TREACHER & Co.'s ILLUSTRATED LIST of the new season's Fashions is now ready, and will be sent on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ.

THE NATURAL SALT

Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 4 ounce bottle	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 2 12

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

		Cash.	Credit.
CARLSBAD	quarts per dozen	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 0
FRIEDRICHSHALLER	pints „	6 8	7 8
DITTO	quarts „	10 8	12 0
HUNYADI JANOS	„ „	13 8	15 0
PULLNA	pints „	9 0	10 0
VICHY	„ „	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

UNDER the provisions of Sections 39—42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the TRUSTEES of the PORT of BOMBAY INVITE TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of TEN LAKHS of RUPEES.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 5 0 as may be required; they will be re-payable in seven years, from 15th April, 1880, and will bear interest at 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered to be paid on application.

Rs. 150 on each Rs. 500 tendered to be paid on Monday, 16th February, 1880.

Rs. 150 on each Rs. 500 tendered to be paid on Monday, 15th March, 1880.

The balance to be paid on Thursday, 15th April, 1880.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up.

Tenders will be received by the SECRETARY PORT TRUST up to 3 o'clock p.m. on THURSDAY, 29th January, 1880, and they will then be opened in presence of the Trustees.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act the INTEREST on these Debentures will form a CHARGE on the TRUSTEES' REVENUE PRIOR to the charge for interest on the Trustees' debt to Government.

By Order of the Trustees,

G. MANSON, Secretary.

Bombay, 14th January 1880.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a GENTLEMAN. Please apply to M. A., this Office.

ELEPHANTA CAVES.—SPECIAL TRIP THIS AFTERNOON; there and back, including Tiffin, attendance and Ice, Rs. 5. Refreshments extra. GREEN and JARVIS, Steam Launch Empress, Apollo Bunder.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER for the North-West. Address "BOX M.," Post Office, Allahabad.

TWO YOUNG ORPHAN PARISIAN LADIES of GOOD FAMILY wish to meet with a family or school where they could live for a few months, giving some hours' daily teaching in perfect French, Music, Drawing and Painting from Nature and Life in return for a comfortable home. All particulars and references given. Apply to "A. E.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

TWO respectable Gentlemen can have BOARD and RESIDENCE in Meadow Street, Fort, in a Family at Rs. 60 each. Address "B. R.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FRERE Lithographic Press, No. 2, Meadow Street, opposite to *Bombay Gazette*—Lithographic, Copper-plate Engraving and Printing work is executed in the Press.

WALTER ABRAHAM, Draftsman, Lithographer, Engraver, Copper-plate and Monogram Printer. Address orders to Frere Lithographic Press, No. 2, Meadow St.

CHINA DEPOSITORY.—Just received by China Mail, a large and varied stock of Japanese Satsuma Kanga, Sipoeki, Bronze and Blue China Curiosities. 30, Apollo St.

JUST RECEIVED, Consignment of NORWEGIAN BEER in splendid condition in Quarts and Pints. F. MASOTTI & Co., No. 23, Rampart Row.

SUPERFINE BREAD 1¼ As. per lb., FOSTER and Co., PRACTICAL BAKERS, the Markets, and at 40, Fortuguese Street, Grant Road. Eat your Bread and compare.

FOR SALE, ELPHINSTONE LODGE MATHERAN, including Stables and Out-houses, and 33 acres land. Apply to the TRUSTEES, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SALE, a Bell & Co.'s Home Washing Machine, indispensable to Schools or l rge Establishments, in good order. Price Rs. 140. Apply "A Z," Post Office, Igatpuri.

FINEST OLD SCOTCH WHISKY FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. Price in bottles Rs. 24 per dozen, or in Jars containing 2 Gallons at Rs. 24 per jar. W. M. MACAULAY and Co., 24, Apollo Street

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BILLIARDS.—THIS EVENING, at the Waverley Billiard Rooms, a BILLIARD MATCH of 1,000 up will be played between an AMERICAN AMATEUR and an ENGLISH AMATEUR, the latter conceding a start of 375 points. Play commences 9 p.m. ADMISSION—FREE.

FINEST ITALIAN MACCARONI, can be had at PEARSE'S Biscuit Factory, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 14, 1880.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were ⅛ lower at 97⅞; French Rentes ¼ lower at 116¼; but Enfaced Rupee Paper was unaltered at 77½ and 85½ for Fours and Fours-and-a-half respectively.

In the London General Produce markets, Coffee was firm, with an advance of 1s. per cwt. in M. P. Ceylon; Cochin Cocoanut Oil 10s. per ton lower; Ceylon unchanged. Seeds and Wheat were unaltered, Linseed being reported quiet; Rapeseed dull.

The Manchester Piece Goods market continues firm, and Reuter's quotations show a further advance of 1½d. per piece in 9lb. 54-inch Shirtings, ¾d. per piece in 3lb. Madapollams, and ½d. per lb. in 40's Mule Twist. Private advices, however, report a much more general advance, and what is moreover fully as important, that producers of standard goods are all well engaged forward. It is owing to this probably that the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday took a somewhat firmer tone, the day's sales reaching 12,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats, and spot prices advancing 1-16d. per lb. all round. Private messages, while reporting some improvement, are not quite so strong, and there is certainly nothing of an encouraging influence apparent from any other quarter than Manchester, arrivals of the staple into Liverpool being heavy, and the receipts at the American ports well up. New York, in fact, has not advanced at all in proportion to Liverpool, ready Mid. Uplands having only moved from 12 13-16 to 12⅞, and April shipment from 13·33 to 13·37 cents per lb. The receipts at the ports show the following comparisons:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Tuesday's Receipts	21,000	22,000	16,000
Four days' do.	63,000	60,000	77,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,372,000	2,825,000	2,723,000

Bar Silver in London has receded from 52⅝d. to 52 5-16d. per oz.

At the weekly meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no alteration was made in rates of interest and discount.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened weak with few bills offering, and a partial decline of 1-32d. has been established for ready bills, while the banks are more willing buyers for future delivery. As usual on Wednesday transactions have been very limited, both buyers and sellers awaiting the result of to-day's biddings for Council drafts in London. The general idea seems to be that about last week's average will be obtained, in which case we ought not to see much change for the mail. Closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills, on demand .... 1s. 8 5-32 to 3-16d. per Re.
Do. 3 months' sight... 1s. 8 9-32 to 5-16d. „
Credits 3 „ „ ... 1s. 8 7-16d. „
Documents 3 „ „ ... 1s. 8½d. „
France 3 „ „ ... 2·15 „

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very quiet with few buyers. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 92⅞; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101⅛.

The SHARE market, on the whole, has been quiet with little real business doing. For Bank of Bombays the quotation remains unchanged at Rs. 696½. In Land Companies the only change is a decline of Rs. 5 in Colabas, and in Press Companies a like decline in Berars. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are quiet, but in some cases prices are Rs. 5 higher.

Cotton to-day has been very strong. In Broach an advance of Rs. 5 has been established, and in Omras of about Rs. 3 per candy. At this level there has not been a very large business done, as sellers are firm in expectation of a further advance being advised from Liverpool in to-day's telegrams; but should this not be the case we shall probably see a sharp reaction, as we have now gone considerably above the parity of home rates. We quote:—

Good Omras, January delivery.........Rs. 243 per candy.
„ February „ .... „ 238 „
„ March „ .... „ 233 „
Broach „ .... „ 250 „
Dhollera, „ April „ .... „ 230 „

SEEDS are quiet at unchanged rates.

FREIGHTS show a downward tendency. For Liverpool the tonnage engaged seems considerably in excess of requirements and shippers decline to engage beyond their absolute requirements. For early shipment 35s. can now be done, and at 32s. 6d. for further forward there is no demand. For Marseilles and Genoa 42s. 6d., payable here, is the rate for early shipment, but the Castalia (S. S.) is reported to have been fixed for January-February loading at 40s. For Trieste and Venice 42s. 6d. is the nominal rate.

PIECE GOODS are very firm. In the bazaar today a very active enquiry has prevailed, and about 350 packages of Grey Goods have been cleared at an advance of ½ to 1 anna per piece. To arrive operations are still restricted by the enhanced figures ruling in Manchester, but looking to the general position there seems little doubt that rupee rates must come up to a level with Manchester. Local Yarns are still in active request, and the quotation has advanced to 7½ annas per lb. for favourite makes of 20's.

COALS are steady owing to the absence of sellers, but to arrive we have not heard of any fresh business.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. s.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	740
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	696½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	103

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

AlfredManufacturingCo.	1,000	500	all	Rs. 15	400
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. s.	1,225
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	Nil	58
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,500	2,000	do	300
Bombay United	980	1,000	all	25	720
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	460
Central India S. and W Company	2,500	500	all	do	565
Dhurumsey Spinning	5,000	2,000	all	do	212½
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	do	390
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	35	820
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	60	810
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	2 000	Nil	525
Jewraj Balloo Mills	740	1,000	all	do	665
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	890
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co	1,000	1,000	all	do	475
Madras Spining	800	1,250	all	do	350
Madras U. Spining	42	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,290
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.s*	1,070
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p. s.	835
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	Nil	70
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	40 p. s.	650
Oriental	4,000	625	all	15	537½
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	Nil	80
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	do	700
Soonderdas Spinning	680	1,000	all	do	610
Do do. ¼ Share	500	1,000	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	,000	all	30	720
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	Nil	475

* Per Share for the half-year

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

AlbertMills	400	2,000	1,700	Nil	50 nl.
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	800	all	do	
Broach Mills	..	..	..	..	
Oarwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	do	
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	do	
Neriad S. and W. Co*	..	..	..	..	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	600	2,000	all	do	
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	do	

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	3,000	all	15 pa*	920
Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150		4 p.s	116
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.s	350
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400		15 p.	177½

* Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	850
Albert Kurrachee Co.	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	980
Alber Ginning Co.	100	500	all	40	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	640
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	470
Bonar Company (New)	155	600	all	50 p.s.	420
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	100
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	38
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	80 do	350
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	150
East India Press Co.	363	1,000	all	100 do	1,000
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	950
French Press Co.	800	500	all	50 do	440
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	125	400	all	30 do	220
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	225
Sind Press Co.	400	850	750	0 do	430
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,100 xd
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	59½	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	150	1,300	1,000	50 p.s.	510

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218·3·0	5 p. ct	305
Do New £20 shares	—	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto	—	£20	65·7·3	do	72
Ditto	—	£20	21·12·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Ditto New Shares	—	£18	196·5·15	do	365

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	1,725
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250 p. s.	2,675
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1250	100	100	10 p. s.	110
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	70 p. s.	500
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.		500	300	36 p. s.	340
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,000	200	100	7½ p. ct	12..
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	16
Mofussil Debenture	1,000	300	300	..	311
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	85 p. s.	900
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 p.ct.	118
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	all	10 p. s.	700
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	1,000	250	all	6¼ p. ct.	150

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE brig B. M. SAMDANY, 97 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 13th inst. from Cochin (24th Dec.), with a cargo of planks.

THE s. s. SCIO, 928 tons, Captain E. Wildbur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (3rd Dec.), with a cargo of 1,315 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT s. s. MAY FRERE, 300 tons, Captain E. H. Fenn, sailed yesterday for Goa, with His Excellency A. A. DeAugier, the Portuguese Delegate, and Mr. A. T. Crawford.

THE s. s. NAPLES, 1,473 tons, Captain James Ranton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (13th Dec.), with a cargo of 2,240 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
13	B. M. Samdany	Nacoda	Cochin, Dec 24.
14	Naples (s)	Ranton	Liverpool, Dec 13.
	Scio (s)	Wildbur	Cardiff, Dec 3.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
14	Lady Melville	Hanson	Moulmein.
	I. G. May Frere(s)	Fenn	Goa.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Puchamba, to K. Coast and Kurrachee. Barque Randolph, to Cochin and Alleppy.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
11 Arabia (s)............ Rangoon and N P.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.
10 Hetty (s)............ Calcutta.
11 Culna (s)............ Bombay, and S P.
Oriental (s)............ Calcutta, and N P.
12 Arabia (s)............ Negapatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 14.

FROM LONDON.

Teviot s—12 casks alum, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co; 6 cases colored papers, Volkart Brothers; 2 cases oilmanstores, 4 Goolamally Jewanjee and Co; 108 cases oilmanstores, 4 cases soap, and 21 cases currant Hajee Essoo Soal and Sons; 50 casks Bass' beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Overdale—80 cases foolscap paper, Bhicoo Sazba and Co; 16 cases glassware, Gangjee Poonja.

Regent Murray—24 bales printing paper, The "Times of India"; 225 boxes candles and 75 cases writing papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 200 drums linseed oil, Nuserally Sumsoodin and Co; 100 drums linseed oil, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co; 5 barrels tar and 50 barrels pitch, Ellias Ally.

Surat s—120 boxes bar silver (Rs 2,64,000), The French Bank.

Nizam s—264 boxes bar silver (Rs 7,97,000), The French Bank.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

John C Porter—30 bales rags, Hurgovan Vussonjee.

Teviot s—65 cwts coir yarn, Soonderdass Govindjee; 150 cwts coir yarn, Bhanjee Pursotum; 30 bales wool, Vussonjee Tricomdass; 36 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 225 bales wool, Goculdass Tool sedass; 25 bales wool, Abdoola Ahmed; 20 bales wool, Pestonjee Dorabjee; 120 bales cotton, Heeralall Jumnadass and Co; 5 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass; 254 cwts myrabolans, Khatow Mathoora; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 70 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 55 cwts dry ginger, Keeka Khoosal; 112½ cwts dry ginger, Moorarjee Natha; 75 bales wool, Mottee Jaitha.

Surat s—155 bales wool and 528 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

Ganges s—325 cwts bones and 100 cwts horns, H Sallay Mahamed H Tyeb; 325 cwts coir fibre and 252½ cwts dry ginger, Treecomdass Lowjee; 120 casks castor oil and 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 116 bales wool, Jaitha Pursotum; 78 bales hemp, Goculdass Jaithanee; 150 bales cotton, Heeralal Gunshamdass; 750 cwts myrabolams, Jetta Pursotum; 600 cwts myrabolams, Husrea Bhanjee; 187 bales cotton and 289 bales wool, M Mackenzie and Co.

Italia s—4,002 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,200 cwts wheat, 2,800 cwts linseed and 360 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 2,800 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Vorwaerts s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 50 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co.

Zambesi s—15 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Surat s—88 bales cotton, 4 cases indigo, and 5 bales piece goods, P and O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vorwaerts s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co; 100 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzer and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Vorwaerts s—1 case marble stones, Dwarkadass Vussonjee.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Zambesi s—30 packages silk, David Sassoon and Co: 202 bales gunny bags, P and O S N Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Vorwaerts—63 cwts coffee, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

Zambesi s—1 cwt dry ginger, Aga Syed Mirza.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ethiopia s—107 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Thibet s—56 bales twist, The National S and W Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—44 cwts olibanum, Bundally Sewjee; 66 cwts olibanum Joomabhoy Laljee; 58 cwts cloves, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed; 112½ cwts raisins, 83 bales twist, and 11 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 20 cases sharkfins, Abdoola Moosa; 28 cases sharkfins, Allana Memjee; 40 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram, 56 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee: 50 bales twist, Jamsetjee and Bomonjee; bales twist, David Sassoon and Co: 111 bales twist, S N Talatee 66 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co: 43 bales twist, Tata and Co: 18 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee: 5 bundles dry fish and 3 bundles P. feathers, Ameerbhoy Tazulbhoy: 30 bales twist, The Allince S and W Co: 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet s—41 chests opium, Tata and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 15.

[Before the Honourable the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.]

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

393-79—Craigie L and O—L A Wallace and others vs F G Jefferson and others—Jefferson and P.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

517-79—Craigie, L and O—James Scott vs The Mazagon Company, Limited, and another—Macfarlane and G—Part heard.

589-79—M M Munshi—Itcharam Gungadas vs Nundlal Beharilal and others—Shapoorjee and T.

447-79—Janardhan G—Shaik Cassum Mahmedbhoy and another vs Beebun—M M Munshi.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

236-79—Janardhan G—Nowrojee Sorabjee Mussanee vs Ardesir Cowasjee Mussanee and others—Jefferson and P.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

506-79—H W Payne—Jemsetjee Merwanjee vs Dadabhoy Hormusjee—Macfarlane and G—Part heard.

481-79—Muljee and B—Shreeram Soorutram vs Wellbhai.

176-79—Shamrao P—Framjee Dadabhoy Appoo vs Dadabhoy Rustomjee—Appoo and others—Pestonjee K.

389-79—Balk and B—(for pauper)—Jairam Narayen Rajay vs Atmaram Narayen Rajay—Nanu and H.

186-79—A F Turner—Chunaper Ravappa vs Ballappa Anduppa Shetty—Khunderao M.

2-76—Jefferson and P—Kevulbhoy Jeychund vs Muggonbhoy Huthesing—Shamrao P.

617-79—Muljee and B—Bai Veroo vs Hurgowun Poonja and another.

250-79—Khunderao M—Guneshdass Jairamdass and others vs Premjee Ludhasor—Chalk and W.

636-77—A F Turner—Bajoo Baloo vs Vishnu Ramchunder Ranaday—Muljee and B.

478-79—Nanu and H—Hormusjee Cursetjee Ashburner vs Bomanjee Cursetjee Ashburner—R Skipsy and S and T.

406-76—M H Khan—Gungaram Peerajee vs Bhicajee.

620-79—Jefferson and P—D M de Silva vs Ruttonjee Cursetjee Khokra.

621-79—Prescott and W—Meerza Sabutally vulud Abdom vs Pandoorung Ramchunder—Janardhan G.

624-79—Crawford and B—Jan Mahamed Hajee Joosub vs Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rahimtoola.

625-79—Macfarlane and G—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs Ahmed Saheb bin Mahomed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 13.

Randford, Captain, R A, on leave, from Sukkur.
Cleagh, Surgn Major, on Medl Cert, from Calcutta.

JANUARY 14.

Oliver, Vet Surgn, R H A, on duty, from Kirkee.
Beagin, Major, Staff Corps, on retirement, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 14.

Maunsell, Col, R E, on duty, to Bulsar.
Latham, Major, R A, from leave, to Deolalee.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, January 5.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

13th Bengal Lancers—Lieut Macdonald, 6th Bengal Cavalry, doing duty with the 18th Bengal Cavalry, to be temporarily attached as Officiating Squadron Officer.

Lieut Lumsden, from the 8th Bengal Cavalry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to sanction the following transfer of Staff Corps probationers:—

14th Bengal Lancers—Lieut Fagan, from the 7th Bengal Cavalry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation.

Lieut Pollard, from the 16th Bengal Cavalry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major Charley, 60th Rifles, is directed to proceed to Agra, to join the 4th battalion, into which he has recently been promoted.

Captain Kirke, General List, Infantry, attached to the 3rd N I, is transferred to the 27th N I, in the same capacity.

Captain Jones, G Battery A Brigade, is directed to proceed from Lucknow to Meean Meer, to join E Battery A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, for duty.

Lieut Vassal, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Bareilly to Mooltan, for duty with H Battery 1st Brigade.

With the sanction of Government the following orders are confirmed:—

Kabul Field Force order, appointing Captain and Local Major Seton, 67th Foot, to officiate as Provost Marshal to the force, as a temporary measure.

Khyber Division Kabul Field Force order, making the following appointments:—1st Brigade.—Major Kinloch Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, to be Provost Marshal, in addition to his other duties. 2nd Brigade—Lieut Thackwell, 51st Foot, to be Provost Marshal.

Lucknow Brigade order, directing Captain Jameson, 7th N I, to officiate as Brigade Major, Lucknow, in addition to his other duties, vice Major Logan, 7th N I, or until further orders.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Khyber Division order, appointing Lieut Col Armstrong, 45th N I, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate at a General Court Martial to assemble at Jellalabad, under the orders of the General Officer commanding 2nd Brigade.

Subathu Station order, appointing Captain Collins, 51st Light Infantry, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, Subathu, in addition to his other duties, vice 2nd Lieut and Adjutant Nagle, 70th Foot, proceeding with his corps to Ferozepore.

Jullundur Station order, notifying that Captain Prior, 100th Foot, the next senior officer, assumed command of the station on Major Brown Constable, Bengal Staff Corps, proceeding to Fort Kangra.

15th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, making the following appointments, vice Lieut Col Prendergast, proceeded on furlough:—

Lieut-Col Musgrave, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant.

Major Vibart, Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Major Atkins to officiate as Squadron Commander, vice Vibart.

Captain Turnbull, Squadron Officer, to officiate as Squadron Commander in addition to his other duties, vice Atkins.

17th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, directing Lieut Trotter to proceed to Jhelum to take over command of the depots 3rd Bengal Cavalry and 2nd N I, on arrival at that station.

3rd N I—Regimental order, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure of Lieut Col Garden, on furlough:—

Major Skinner, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Lieut Barr, Wing Officer and Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Commander, in addition to his other duties.

5th N I—Regimental order, appointing Major Davies, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commander, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut Read.

9th N I—Regimental order, appointing Captain Price, who vacates the appointment of Adjutant, to continue to officiate as Wing Commander, in addition to his duties as Wing Officer.

11th N I—Regimental order, appointing Captain Ommanney, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commander, vice Major Becher, proceeded to England on medical certificate.

14th N I—Regimental order, appointing Lieut Ozzard, Wing Officer, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieutenant Hogge, officiating as Adjutant.

27th N I—Regimental order, appointing Lieut Burn to officiate as Adjutant, vice Williams, proceeded to regimental depot.

23rd Pioneers—Regimental order, appointing Major Collett, 2nd in Command, on return from Staff employ, to officiate as Commandant, vice Currie, on furlough.

3rd Goorkhas—Regimental order, appointing Captain Bishop to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties as Wing Officer, vice Lieut Browne, proceeded on sick leave.

The undermentioned medical subordinates have leave of absence:—

1st class Assistant Apothecary Pushong, 11-9th Royal Artillery, for three months, to Agra.

1st class Assistant Apothecary Boodrie, 5-11th Royal Artillery, for six months, to Umritsur.

Passed Hospital Apprentice Annosette, 1-25th Foot, for six months, to Calcutta.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut Hepburne, [I Battery C Brigade,] to England, to appear before a medical board.

2-60th Rifles—Captain de Robeck, England, to appear before a medical board.

6th N I—Lieut Col [Brevet Col] Thompson [Staff Corps,] to Calcutta and Naini Tal, for six months.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Jan. 8.)

Mr Rossiter, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Lower Chenab Sub-Division, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Major Parker is, on being relieved of the charge of the Shahpur District, re-appointed to officiate as Judicial Assistant of Umballa, and has resumed charge of his duties at Umballa, relieving Mr Anderson.

Mr Clarke, Officiating Judicial Assistant, is transferred from Peshawar to Lahore, and has assumed charge of the duties of Judicial Assistant, Lahore, relieving Mr Ryall.

The Rev T P Hughes, Church Mission Society, Peshawar, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Chaplain of Peshawar, vice the Rev A W Rebsch, transferred.

The services of 1st Class Hospital Assistant Muhammad Ismail Khan, attached to the Mayo Salt Mines Dispensary at Khewra, are placed at the disposal of the Government, N-W Provinces and Oudh.

The services of Assistant Surgeons Jagondro Nath Mukarji and Duni Chand Rai, doing general duty at the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department, for employment at Jhelum.

Hafiz Samandar Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mooltan, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Rahim Shah, Tahsildar of Sarai Sidhu, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner at Mooltan, during the absence on leave of Hafiz Samandar Khan.

Mr Marshall, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is re-appointed to officiate as Judge, Small Cause Court, Lahore, vice Mr Clifford, transferred.

Thandi Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hissar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr Burney, Deputy Commissioner, is, on being relieved of the charge of the Mooltan Division by Mr Cordery, transferred to Jullundur and appointed to officiate as Additional Commissioner of the Jullundur and Umballa Divisions, vice Mr Smyth.

His Honour the Lieut-Govr is pleased to appoint Mr Burney to be an Additional Sessions Judge, and directs him to act in the Jullundur and Umballa Divisions.

Mr Smyth is, on being relieved of the duties of Additional Commissioner of the Jullundur and Umballa Divisions, transferred to Sialkot as Deputy Commissioner, vice Mr Beachcroft.

Mr Beachcroft will, on being relieved of the charge of the Sialkot District, resume charge of the duties of Judicial Assistant at Sialkot from Mr Johnstone, who will revert to Assistant Commissioner.

Major Ryall, Judge, Small Cause Court, is, on being relieved of the duties of Judicial Assistant, Lahore, transferred on special duty to the P W Department, for the purpose of taking up the land required for the Lahore Water Works. Mr Ryall is empowered to perform the functions of a Collector, within the limits of the Lahore District.

Mr Cordery, Commissioner and Superintendent, has resumed charge of the Mooltan Division from Mr Burney.

The Hon the Lieut-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the Punjab commission, vice Major Marshall, appointed Superintendent of the Chamba State:

Captain Roberts, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.

Mr Johnson, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

The Hon the Lieut Governor is plased to make the following promotions among Extra Assistant Commissioners, with effect from the date of retirement of Mr Lennox, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ludhiana:—

Pandit Moti Lal, Kathju, Honorary Assistant Commissioner, to the Rs. 800 Grade. Colonel Dhauraj, Honorary Assistant Commissioner, to the Rs. 700 Grade. Pandit Bhashkar Rao, from the 2nd Class 1st Grade, to the 1st Class, 3rd Grade. Ghulam Nabi, from the 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to the 2nd Class, 1st Grade. Mr Lewis, from the 3rd Class, 1st Grade, to the 2nd Class, 2nd Grade. Mr Harris, from the 3rd Class, 2nd Grade, to the 3rd Class, 1st Grade.

The Hon the Lieut-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr Clifford, Deputy Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, 2nd Grade, to fill an existing vacancy. Mr Clifford is posted to the Ludhiana District.

Wazir Chand, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class 2nd Grade, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the date of confirmation of Mr Bailey as Deputy Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab.

Mr Taylor, District Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala, has obtained three months' privilege leave.

Mr Homan, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Lahore, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala, as a temporary measure.

Mr Lamarchand, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Mooltan, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Gujranwala.

Mr Haslett, District Superintendent of Police, Montgomery, is transferred to Gujranwala.

Mr Lemarchand, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, is transferred from Gujranwalla to Montgomery.

Gunners Mehtab and Jowunt Singh are transferred from No 3, Peshawar Mountain Battery, to No 1, Bombay Mountain Battery, as Naiks, in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of Bombay.

The following transfers of officers are directed in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India:—

Major Scott, V C, 4th Sikh Infantry, to officiate as Wing Commander, 5th Gurkha Regiment; Lieut Yielding, attached to 1st Sikh Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer, 5th Gurkha Regiment; Captain Kirkwood, 6th Hyderabad Contingent Infantry, and Lieut Welchman, 4th Hyderabad Infantry, attached to 6th Punjab Infantary, to officiate as Wing Officers in the 3rd Sikh Infantry.

Lieut Welchman, Hyderabad Contingent Infantry, attached to 1st Punjab Infantry, and Lieut Orr, Hyderabad Contingent Infantry, attached to 2nd Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officers in the 5th Punjab Infantry.

The following Order is confirmed:—

No 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery Order, consequent on the departure of Captain Smyth, R A, Officiating Commandant, to Command No 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery at Lundi Kotal, making the following temporary appointment:—

Lieut Lyster, Officiating 2nd Subaltern, to Officiate as Commandant.

Lala Gunga Ram, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, has been appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Amritsar and Pathankot Railway Survey Division, vice Mr Kirby, appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle.

Mr Knowles, Executive Engineer, has been relieved of his duties in the P W Department.

Major McNeil has made over, and Captain Armstrong has received, charge of the office of Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle.

Mr Kirby, Executive Engineer, has received charge of the Peshawar Provincial Division from Colonel Sandilands.

Mr Kirby, Executive Engineer, has joined his appointment as Assistant to Chief Engineer and Assistant Secretary to Government, Punjab, P W Department.

Mr Milne, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, has been relieved of his duties.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 14th January, 1880.

1 The Adjutant General for Musketry will inspect the rifles of the Corps on Saturday evening at 4-45 p m, at the Town Hall. All members are requested to attend.

Those members who cannot possibly attend this parade on account of business, &c, &c, are requested to parade at the oval at 7 a m, on the same day, unless otherwise ordered. The dress for all parades until further orders will be serge.

By Order,
F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

GENTLEMEN INVITED to the EVENING PARTY at Government House, Malabar Point, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, will please bring with them CARDS with their NAMES PRINTED or LEGIBLY WRITTEN thereon in ENGLISH.

S. P. PANDIT,
Oriental Translator to Government.

New Secretariat, Bombay, 12th January 1880.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
OF HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that MR. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the SALE of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

The reason they have for accepting the Agency is as follows:—

Having tried to procure, regardless of expense, in all the CHIEF TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND ALL LARGE CITIES, Pebbles and Frames equal to those produced by MR. MENIST, AND HAVE TOTALLY FAILED TO APPROACH THEM.

One of the chief essentials in good Spectacles is to place the Pebbles before the eyes in a proper position and at a proper distance according to the particular defect of sight being treated. Ill-made and loosely jointed frames, by causing a displacement of the Pebbles, entirely alter their focal power, and so injure the eyes, for this reason Mr. Menist makes his frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found by experience the best adapted metals for the purpose, possessing the necessary temper, without being liable to oxydise in use. Steel Frames he does not make, considering that they are not calculated to do justice to his Pebbles, and his object being to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, not cheapness, though in a climate like India, it is doubtful if there would be any economy in Steel, as it corrodes so quickly and has to be renewed so often, to say nothing of the discomfort and injury to the sight. Aluminium cannot be used, because it stains the skin by contact, leaving a black mark that will not wash out.

His Non-Pressure Eye-glasses are so well made that you may twist the Spring in any direction without breaking it, neither is there the slightest pressure when wearing, nor the least mark remaining when removed.

His 12-LENSE DUCHESSE, all in Aluminium, are as powerful as Field-Glasses and are all Achromatic.

His Field, Marine, and Opera-Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eye to ache.

Messrs. M. and Co. have made arrangements to receive their patients in a PRIVATE ROOM, it being hardly possible to test and suit the eye sight without such convenience. Mr. Menist has left them instruments, which enables them to test each eye separately, it being frequently the case that one eye requires a different accomodation to the other, as well in magnifying as diminishing powers. Messrs. M. and Co. have received valuable information from Mr. Menist, by which to suit the eyesight.

Pamphlets can be had on application.

THE OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Encouraged by the success which has attended the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, since its establishment over a quarter of a century ago, the Proprietor contemplates, on and after the 3rd of January next, introducing one or two alterations and improvements both in the form and matter of that journal which cannot fail to make it even more acceptable than it has hitherto been, and open up for it a much more extended and numerous constituency.

Hitherto Anglo-Indians desirous of being kept well-informed on matters of purely European interest have been compelled to subscribe to one or other of the London papers compiled for foreign circulation. These, it is not too much to say, only very partially supply the want, as, for the greater part, these journals are compiled without any idea of the wants of those to whom they appeal.

The OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is necessarily compiled mainly for transmission to Europe and contains Indian news only. A Weekly Edition of the GAZETTE, containing not only the Indian but the latest English news received by the telegraph and the mail will, it is considered, meet the requirements of residents in India who desire a good weekly paper. From the 1st January the SUMMARY issued to Indian Subscribers will be much enlarged and improved, and named, for the sake of distinction,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.

The OVERLAND SUMMARY will also be considerably improved, but it will be distinct from the WEEKLY BUDGET, which, from its size, cannot be transmitted to England unless double postage be paid.

In the BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET will be given all the Indian news to be found in the OVERLAND SUMMARY. In addition it will contain careful and judicious extracts from the principal daily, weekly, and monthly English publications; all the important telegraphic news received from Europe during the week; notices of all the more important events, and careful condensations of reports of the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament, as well as of the various learned Societies, in which so many Anglo-Indians are interested.

The Army and Navy Lists from the *London Gazette*, a specially written review of the Money Market, an interesting and comprehensive Political and Social Letter from London, a reliable Commercial Letter, and full and correct Shipping Reports will also form prominent features in the WEEKLY BUDGET for readers in India in its improved and enlarged shape.

As the position of our forces at present in Afghanistan and elsewhere can often be more fully understood when illustrated by PLANS or DIAGRAMS, these shall be published whenever necessity may seem to require them.

The price of the Paper will remain unchanged; and the Proprietor entertains the hope that with the Mofussil Supplement of English news the WEEKLY BUDGET may attain that position in India, which the OVERLAND SUMMARY has for so many years enjoyed in England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BURGESS—January 10th, the wife of William Burgess, Wesleyan Missionary, Secunderabad, of a son.

FENNER—January 3rd, at Rupar, the wife of H. A. Shrapnel Fenner, of a daughter.

KING—January 4th, at Barrackpore, the wife of W. H. King, of a son.

PERREN—January 3rd, at the Exchange, Lahore, the wife of John Perren, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LANGLOIS—CAMPBELL—January 8th, at St. Thomas Church, Calcutta, by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, Pierre Antoine Langlois, to Irma Louise Campbell, widow of the late G. H. D'Burgh Campbell.

MORISON—DUNCAN—January 5th, at St. Stephen's, Kidderpore, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Spear, Henry J. Fleming Morison, to Christina Dykes, daughter of John Duncan, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

PRINGLE—January 9th, Walter Hovenden Pringle, at 38, Park Street, Calcutta.

ROBERTSON—January 8th, at 41, Free School Street, Alexander, son of the Rev. James Robertson, Principal, Doveton College, aged 21 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1880.

AMONG the numerous mistakes that have characterized the operations which Lord Lytton's Government are carrying on in Afghanistan, not the least absurd is the method of dealing with the prisoners of war. A considerable number of these have, it is true, been disposed of by the simple and at the same time effective method of hanging them. It may perhaps at present be premature to pronounce as to the necessity for such severe measures, seeing that the means afforded to the Press of obtaining independent information on the subject have been so much restricted. We cannot doubt, however, that the question will be brought prominently forward by the Opposition as soon as Parliament assembles, and it is not improbable that Lord Lytton and General Roberts will find that the Conservative Government would have been better served had they been capable of substituting statesmanlike and intelligible measures for some of the terrorism which it appears to have been their chief aim to inspire. What we would at present call attention to is the system of setting free such prisoners as are not considered sufficiently guilty to deserve hanging. It surely cannot be supposed for a moment that these men will be deterred by any such feeling as gratitude or honour from again fighting against the British. The effect of their being allowed to escape so easily will rather be to spread the impression that the unpleasant consequences of opposing us are by no means so great as they might be, and that our folly is unlimited. A very different feeling would probably by this time have been established if it had become known that all prisoners taken with arms in their hands were deported across the frontier and set to work hard for their livelihood until such time as the war was ended, and it appeared that they could be released without any risk of causing further trouble. Such a system would no doubt involve some little expense in the first instance, but it would certainly prove true economy in the end. Let us suppose several thousand Afghan soldiers, distributed among the prisons in India, or in "camps of instruction" when they could be compelled to learn, and for a year or two practise, some handicraft. On their release they would go back to their country all the better for the industrial education thus acquired, and possibly to some extent weaned from their present turbulent and plundering propensities. At all events a certain number of these semi-savages would be out of our way for the present, and would have the opportunity of becoming imbued with some notion of civilization. The moral effect produced in India would also be beneficial if the prisoners of war were seen to be coming into the country, while probably the fear of deportation would, in its effect on the ignorant tribesmen, be scarcely less intense than that of the gallows. When we remember what a formidable difficulty the disposal of their crowds of prisoners occasioned to the Germans in the late Franco-German war, we may rest assured that the expense of feeding and guarding these unwilling guests would not have been incurred unless it was clearly proved to be better economy than letting them go back to their homes. In our case the arguments in favour of deporting the prisoners are in every respect stronger than in the case of the Germans. A liberated French conscript would be far less likely to re-appear in the ranks than an Afghan volunteer, and besides we have an object in capturing and trying to civilize our present enemies, whereas the Germans could have no wish to instruct the French. Considering how important it is to us financially, commercially, and, in fact, from every point of view to secure peaceable neighbours on our Indian frontier, it could not be regarded as Quixotic to make an attempt to civilize even our prisoners of war. The Russians in their dealings with the Turcoman tribes have on system sent their prisoners into the more or less civilised parts of Russia and distributed them among the villages, so that they might unlearn some of their barbarian ways. The result is said to have been on the whole satisfactory, the deported Nomads acquiring at least a new idea of the extent of the territory and of the resources of their conquerors, and upon their return to their felt tents they exert a moderating influence on their untamed compatriots. The same process might be usefully employed with regard to our Afghan irreconcileables. We grant, indeed, that the first step in this process is to catch our prisoners. We must also admit that, as matters stand at present, there appears to be but little danger of our having too many of them on our hands.

Under our present method of waging war in Afghanistan, claptrap, bombast, and an overweening trust in the favour of fortune apparently take the place of careful calculation as to what are the means required in order to affect the object in view. Indeed, it would sometimes seem to be far from certain that there is any definite object in view at all, and whether we are not now in the ridiculous position of maintaining an army in the field, sacrificing daily the lives of our soldiers and incurring an enormous expenditure of public money, merely because of the unwillingness of the Government to admit that they are in a false position. A peace at any price policy, and the admission that we have been wrong in invading Kabul, would probably find a certain number of supporters, weak-nerved and short-sighted though they might be. A policy of annexation on the ground that the first and paramount duty of the British Government consists in securing the peace and safety of India by once for all extinguishing the Afghan firebrand and saving Herat from falling into the hands of the Russians would also find supporters. But a system of carrying on war without having any particular object in view is utterly indefensible and senseless. It cannot fail to destroy the prestige of the British Government as well in the East as in Europe, and it is not unlikely to result some day in a catastrophe.

An Indian statesman, who was thoroughly acquainted with the ins and outs of Eastern politics, declared that one of our greatest safeguards with regard to frontier difficulties consisted in the fact that every Asiatic State was composed of two great parties, which he termed the "Zalims" and the "Muzlooms"—that is, the oppressors and the oppressed, the conquerors and the conquered. Now, perhaps, it would be impossible to find any country in which this is more conspicuously the case than in Afghanistan, where at least half the population are not Afghans at all, where even the Afghans themselves are far from being a united race, and where patriotism and honour are unknown, each man being at all times far more guided by his personal interest than by any consideration for the public weal. It is evident that under the present system of carrying on the war we are throwing away entirely the immense advantage of having a party in the country who have hopes of profiting by our presence. Travellers report that the peasantry and the trading class would gladly see the British Government established in the country, but however strong this feeling may be, we cannot expect it to manifest itself until our military force is sufficient, not merely to defend itself, but to afford protection to all who throw in their lot with us; nor until a distinct assurance is given that our protection will be permanent. The recent plundering of the city of Kabul, within sight of our army, will be a sufficient warning that the secret friends of the British should not be hasty in displaying their tendencies. Among the evil consequences of invading Afghanistan with an insufficient force and an undeclared policy, we must therefore reckon not only the encouragement given to the enemy to try and cut off our small army, but the dismal choice that is left us of either hanging our prisoners to letting them free with every probability that they will immadiately again fight against us. At the same time we can hold out no inducement to those classes in the country, who would naturally be disposed to assist us, to come forward and give us active support and correct information. Lastly, we are throwing away an opportunity which may never return of acting effectively while the country is disorganized, and before some leader of genius comes to the front who may act over again the part of an Abdul Kadur or a Schamyl.

FROM the report of the Port Trust meeting published yesterday, it will have been seen that the Secretary was instructed to apply to Government to ascertain what steps had been taken to carry the Frere Road through to Mazagon. This work, so important to the public generally and to the Port Trust, has been delayed for many years owing to the unwillingness of the G. I. P. Railway to allow a road, which, they assert, will seriously interfere with their work at Waree Bunder. The Railway Company contend that the building of the dock, and the removal of their principal goods station to its vicinity, has altered the circumstances under which they agreed to allow the road to pass their tracks on a level, and that any such arrangement is now impossible; they have suggested the building of a bridge 800 feet long, to cover all their tracks, at a cost of four lakhs of rupees, of which they are ready to pay two lakhs, and they think the Municipality and the Port Trust can each contribute a lakh, and that it is only in this way that the public can have a uninterrupted and serviceable thoroughfare. The Government of India have declined to authorize this expenditure on the part of the Railway under their guarantee, and have insisted on the Railway Company carrying out the terms of their contract, under which they received land at Parell in place of this land at Waree Bunder, and have instructed them by a Government Resolution, dated last September, to withdraw from a portion of the land, and to allow of the road being made on a level across their tracks. The Agent here has, we understand, referred the matter to his directors to be laid before the Secretary of State. There can be no doubt in any one's mind that a means of communication across this property is absolutely necessary, not only in the interest of the Mazagon people who have been, for the past five years, petitioning for it, but in the interests of the Port Trust, who, having become owners of the whole foreshore, need to have a convenient line of communication between their various properties; it is further a matter which indirectly interests the Bombay Government as it has guaranteed the payment of interest on the Port Trust bonds. While we sympathize with the Railway Company in desiring all needful facilities for working their large and growing trade, we cannot approve of their determination to stand in the way of a level crossing altogether, in the hopes of forcing from Government an approval of the bridge. A road carried in a curved line from the end of the Frere Road would not interfere with their traffic, and they ought not to oppose its construction any longer. We believe a bridge will become necessary before long, but even if approved now, it would take two years to construct, and meantime the public should not be deprived of their level crossing. We trust, therefore, that the G. I. P. Railway Company will no longer oppose this necessary improvement.

THE KENNEDY FAMILY.

THE Kennedy family had quite an ovation in the Town Hall last night. The room was crowded, and the audience, inspired by the zeal of the head of the Kennedy family, were in excellent humour. Amongst Scotchmen the Kennedy family are too well known to require one word of praise, and none but a Scotchman can appreciate the pawky humour of these famous vocalists. Numerous encores were given. The two gems of the evening were, however, "My heart is sair," by Miss Lizzie, and "O Whistle an' I'll come tae ye my lad," by Miss Nellie. We are sorry that the houses accorded to them in Bombay have not been so good as they deserved; and we were glad to see that the Scotchmen in Bombay for once "do their duty" to the only true exponents of the songs of the old country, and trust that a most hearty support may be accorded to them during the remainder of their stay in India.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "Plot and Passion," 9 p.m.
Waverly Billiard Rooms, Match American and English Amateur, 9 p. m.
Apollo Bunder, Band of the Volunteer Rifles, 5 p.m.
Rampart Row, Millowners' Association, 3 p.m.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

Grand March	Rienzi	Wagner.
Valse	Hochzeitsreigen	Gung'l.
Selection	Ernani	Verdi.
Quadrille	The Times	Coote.
Polka	Nightingale	Moos.
Galop	Stuttgarter Koningsbau	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DR. FRASER, formerly Railway Magistrate, has left Poona on a visit to the Central Provinces.

THE PORTUGUESE DELEGATE.—His Excellency, A. A. D'Aguiar, the Portuguese Delegate, left Bombay on Tuesday night for Goa.

PASSENGERS BY THE VORWAERTS.—The following is the list of passengers proceeding by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd Co.'s S.S. Vorwaerts, Captain J. Maruessig, today at 5 p. m.:—To Trieste—Mrs. Williams and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Anderson, Mr. Dvorauck, and a gentleman.

FORT POLICE COURT POOR-BOX.—The Chief Presidency Magistrate acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 10 from Mr. Maneckjee Dorabjee for the poor-box of the Fort Police Court.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Ardaseer Shapoorjee was yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Constable Coles, with selling spirituous liquors by retail without a licence. He was fined Rs. 100.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Rahimon Mahomed was yesterday sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on being convicted of criminal breach of trust in respect of two silver ornaments belonging to one Ravee, woman.

A TREBLE CHARGE.—Ramdass Bhugwandass was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb on three separate charges—one of criminal breach of trust in respect of a brass vessel, belonging to Bicker, woman, and two other charges of theft of sundry other brass vessels belonging to two different parties. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Mahim on view of the body of Pauloo Diago D'Souza, a boy about three years of age, who died from burns inflicted in consequence of his clothes having accidentally caught fire. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Mahadoo Luximon and Gungaram Babajee were yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing gold and silver ornaments and cash of the value of Rs. 50 belonging to Hussain Rujub. They were each sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.—Mahomed Dossjee and Mahomed Kabil were yesterday each sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. W. Webb; the former for stealing a pair of shoes and the latter a pair of boots belonging to two different parties.—Chaitram Rambux was also yesterday convicted of stealing two silver ornaments, the property of Motiram Jewaram, and was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

ACCIDENTS.—Bhogoo Sombajee, while going along the Queen's Road on Tuesday evening, was accidentally knocked down by a carriage and horse, the horse having taken fright at an approaching railway train. He sustained a fracture of the right leg by the fall, and was removed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital for treatment.—Yesterday Cadur Futha Mahomed fell from a scaffolding, a height of about thirteen feet, and sustained serious injuries to his head. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.—Mahadoo Ragboo had his right hand seriously jammed in the machinery of the Alexandra Mills, Mount Road, yesterday, and was also removed to the J. J. Hospital for medical aid.

THE RECENT THEFT AT MAHIM.—The two gold watches and currency notes and cash to the value of Rs. 2,251, recently stolen from the house of Mr. Nanabhoy Burjorjee at Mahim, have been recovered by the police. On Tuesday a Hindu surveyor, named Narrayen Purshotum, residing at Candawaddy, was handed over to the police by the Currency Office officials on tendering a currency note for Rs. 1,000 bearing the same number as one of the notes that were stolen from Mr. Nanabhoy's house. Upon Narrayen being questioned as to how he came possessed of the note, he pointed out a man, named Barreek Damajee, who was then standing outside the door of the Currency Office, and stated that he offered him a percentage if he got the note cashed. Barreek was arrested, and on his person being searched, there were found another note for Rs. 1,000, two for Rs. 100 each, two for Rs. 10, three for Rs. 5, and Rs. 8 in cash. Upon searching the residence of the latter prisoner at Mallowness, about eight miles from Mahim, the two gold watches and Rs. 8 in cash were found. Another currency note for Rs. 100 was recovered from the wife of Narrayen Purshotum, who is said to have received the note from Barreek Damajee. Upon information given by this prisoner three other persons have been arrested, and further enquiries are being made by the police for the recovery of the remainder of the property.

THEFT OF PLANTS FROM THE CRAWFORD MARKET.—An Eranee Parsee, named Cursetjee Byramjee, who sells flower plants in the Crawford Market, on Tuesday last reported to the police the loss of two crotons and suspected one Khodabux Adum of having stolen the two plants. The accused was taken into custody. The complainant pointed out the two crotons and four other plants belonging to complainant at Kurrelwaddy in possession of a Parsee to whom the prisoner is said to have sold them. The complainant also suspected another man, named Kalloo Mashida, who was also taken in custody at Baloo Syrang Street, with whom was found seventeen plants of different descriptions, but none of them were identified as complainant's property. He could not, however, account from whence he had got the plants. So that both the prisoners were detained in police custody, as it is suspected that the prisoners have something to do with the late extensive thefts of valuable plants from Major Mant's bungalow.

CHOLERA IN POONA.—We are glad to hear that cholera in the city is on the decline. There was a rumour yesterday morning that it had broken out again with increased violence, but the rumour has not been confirmed.—*Deccan Herald.*

SCIENCE: WHY IT SHOULD BE STUDIED AND HOW.

A LECTURE on the above subject was delivered on Tuesday evening in the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute by Mr. A. N. Pearson. Mr. John Macfarlane, one of the vice-presidents, occupied the chair, and introduced the lecturer in a short speech. In the course of a highly interesting lecture Mr. Pearson spoke of science as a noble building, which was being slowly but surely erected, and which should eventually be for the sheltering of mankind. In referring to the object and uses of science the lecturer quoted the well-known words of Bacon:—"The end of our foundation is the knowledge of causes and secret motions of things, and the enlarging of human empire to the effecting of all things possible." For the "building" of science, like that noble building which was the beauty and glory of ancient Jerusalem, the stones intended for its erection are brought to the site already hewn and chiselled into form. We have not to shape and sculpture the facts of nature, nature herself has done this in her own quarry; our work is to seek out and collect the stones, and fit them together into the building; if, having only a few materials collected, we from them prematurely construct in our own minds an edifice, and pursue our work guided by that imaginary construction, in all probability we shall find that when the work has almost reached its completion, the keystone will not fit in, and the whole thing must be pulled down and re-erected on a surer and better plan. Whilst, on the other hand, to gather all the stones and pile them up in confused heaps would be a waste of labour and do no good whatever. The work of discovery and building up theories must go on together hand in hand, neither too much of the one, nor too much of the other. If the work of scientific investigation be conducted on such principles as these, we may reasonably expect that it will surely and firmly advance; at present we must remember the foundations only are laid, perhaps here and there the walls are rising above the general level, and one or two turrets peradventure may also be seen; but the main mass of the building is but in its foundation state. If we all lend a hand to the work, and encourage it as is in our power, though it may be a long time hence, yet eventually, mankind will have constructed for themselves a magnificent edifice, from which they may command nature, and in which there shall live a race of whom it may be spoken with more fitness than originally—"I said, ye are gods."

On conclusion of the lecture, a vote of thanks was proposed to the lecturer by the chairman, Mr. Eckersley, R.A., Chief Engineer of H. M. S. Ruby, seconding the proposition in a short speech, in which he alluded to the benefits of scientific investigation as illustrated by the introduction of coal gas. The attendance was fair.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, JAN. 14, 5 P. M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8⅛d., received 15½ per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 45 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52 5-16d. per ounce, firm

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 77⅝; Four-and-a-half ditto, 85.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

THE MOHMUNDS AT KAM-DAKKA.

A FRESH COMBINATION OF THE KOHISTANIS.

CALCUTTA, JAN., 14.

A large body of Mohmunds has crossed the Kabul river near Kam Dakka. Rumours of a fresh combination of Kohistanis are prevalent. Lundi Kotal and Dakka have been reinforced for immediate offensive operations.

Some of the Maidan Malliks came in to General Roberts on the 13th inst., and the majority of the Logar headmen still hold aloof from the hostile party.

Sirdar Yusuf Khan proceeds from Kabul to Logar with some levies to assume charge of the district.

Colonel Macgregor, who had left Jallalabad for Kabul, has been directed to proceed to Lundi Kotal to assist General Doran.

General Roberts reports that the position at Sherpur is being strengthened daily and roads being opened out in all directions from Sherpur.

Surgeon Keith died on the 12th from pneumonia.

The weather has been milder for the last few days.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

PARIS, JAN. 13.

M. Gambetta has been re-elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by a reduced majority.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The Empress Eugenie will embark for Natal in the S. S. German on the 26th March.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, JAN. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. Arcot, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here yesterday.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	5 13-16

The Manchester market has been firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6-3
8½ lbs. do	7-3
40's Mule Twist	0-11½
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1 8 1-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
4½ do. do.	85½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97¾
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	116½
Bar Silver	52 5-16

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand			1s. 8 5-32 to 3-16d.	per Re.
Do.	3	months' sight.	1s. 8 9-32 to 5-16d.	,,
Credits	3	,, ,,	1s. 8 7-16d.	,,
Documents	3	,, ,,	1s. 8½d.	,,
France	3	,, ,,	2·15	,,

WE learn that the broad gauge surface line to Sibi was completed yesterday, a full week within the promised time.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR will proceed to Sibi at the end of this month, returning to Bombay in the course of February.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER and Lady Baker have arrived in Bombay, and are staying at the Byculla Hotel.

THE S. S. Italia, of the Anchor Line, went into the Prince's Dock yesterday.

COLONEL DALRYMPLE, of the 88th Foot, succeeds Major Crookshank on the Viceroy's Staff.

MR. HOMAN, of the Punjab Police, has been deputed for Cashmir to purchase transport animals.

Two regiments from the Kuram force, the 4th Punjab Infantry, and the 1st Sikhs have returned to India, the former to Bannu and the latter to Kohat.

WE regret to have to announce the death of Captain G. J. Hare, of the 22nd Native Infantry, at Safed Sang on the 5th instant. Captain Hare was corrrespondent for one of the Calcutta papers at Peshawar during the first Afghan campaign. He entered the service in 1864, and was at the time of his death wing commander and adjutant of his regiment.

THE residents of Darjiling are still looking forward to a visit from the Viceroy some time in February or March.

THE proposal to make India a free port as regards English goods, in return for a corresponding concession from England as regards exports from India, is evidently destined to be seriously considered, says the Allahabad paper. It is one which is certainly of the utmost importance, and the advantages it would offer to India are not to be treated lightly. In the long run the scheme might answer; but a great danger might be incurred if it were prematurely brought into play, and we are unable to see that it would be otherwise than premature for many years to come. A country must have a revenue; and current expenses cannot be paid by statistics which show a general enhancement of prosperity. Nor, as yet, has the fiscal system of India assumed a shape that would enable the Government to draw directly for its ordinary resources on enhanced prosperity, as would be possible in England.

THE *Englishman* publishes the following special telegram from Zamba stockade under date Jan. 10:—Colonel Robertson's detachment left Kohima on the 1st, and camped at Zullo river. They attacked and destroyed Cheswejuma on the 3rd. One sepoy was slightly wounded. Five Nagas were killed, and a large amount of *dhan* destroyed. The Chitenoma Khel of Kohima fought against us. The enemy kept up a desultory fire on our men. On the 4th Lieutenant Macgregor, with 70 men, again visited the village, drove out the Nagas, destroyed more grain, and harassed the enemy. Most of the villages in the neighbourhood have come in owing to the destruction of Cheswejuma. Naga labour, which was falling off, is again abundant. On the 6th the patrol between Piphima and Mr. Pughe's outpost on the Zamba river was fired on, and one sepoy of the 42nd killed and another wounded. The arms, ammunition, and accoutrements of the former fell into the enemy's hands. Saloji, with 100 men, was reported in the neighbourhood of Zamba stockade on the 7th, making for the Neechee guard. Colonel Sherriff, commanding the 42nd, and Lieutenant Stevens have arrived at Dimapur. Mr. Heath, Assistant Commissioner, has been appointed Assistant Political Agent in the Naga Hills. There is ice on the Zullo river.

THE death is announced of General Sir John Low, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. He was born at Clatto, near Cupar, Fife, in 1788 (ninety-two years ago) and was educated at St. Andrew's University. He entered the Madras Infantry in 1805 (three score and fifteen years since) served in the field on various occasions in India, in Java, and again in India; was severely wounded at the storming of Fort Corneelis, near Batavia; has received a medal for the campaign in Java in 1811, and another for the battle of Mehidpore in Malwa 1817; was much employed in diplomatic and political duties after 1825, amongst the rest as Resident at Gwalior, Resident at Lucknow, Governor General's Agent in the Rajpoot States, Resident at Hyderabad, Deccan, &c. In the two last-mentioned posts, in addition to political duties, he had the direct command of a large force of contingent troops, consisting of cavalry, artillery and infantry under British officers; Military Member of the Council of India 1853; was on various occasions thanked by the Government of India in Calcutta, and twice received the special thanks of the Court of Directors of the E. I. C. in London for his services at Lucknow and Hyderabad; placed on retired list of general officers 1878. His commissions were dated Ensign and Lieutenant 1805, Captain 1819, Major 1828, Lieutenant Colonel 1834, Colonel 1845, Major-General 1854, Lieut. General 1859, and General 1862. He was created a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1862, and a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India in 1873.

THE official summary of the reports on the weather and crops in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the week ended the 7th January, says, "rain wanted in Allahabad and Partabgurh; crops thriving, health generally good."

THE amount of the Indian salt revenue for the first eight months of the current financial year was Rs. 4,37,32,225, as compared with Rs. 4,17,43,690 during the corresponding period of last year.

THE Act for enabling the Secretary of State for India to raise money not exceeding £5,000,000 in the United Kingdom for the service of the Government of India is published in Saturday's *Government Gazette*. As the Act was passed on the 15th of August last, does its publication after so long an interval mean that the Secretary of State is now about to raise the money?

A WYNAAD correspondent states that the coffee crop in South-Eastern Wynaad is "the best known for many years."

MR. MALTBY, C. S., arrived in Madras on Saturday by the Culnah in charge of Mr. Lushington and Mr. Inspector McMurray of the Godavery district. Dr. Leapingwell took charge of the unfortunate gentleman and conveyed him to the local asylum. Mr. Maltby has shown no signs of improvement and such a decided tendency to melancholy, that the district officers took it in turns to sit up at night with him in the Waltair Asylum. He is still under the delusion that he has killed one of Chendriah's headmen. It appears that before starting he talked very wildly about Chendriah, and it is also confirmed that the murder was committed without any provocation whatever. Mr. Maltby had been talking to deceased in a most friendly manner up to the time he shot him. It is said by his servants that he has been very eccentric for some months.

BODALUR AMMAL REDDI, one of the Rumpa insurgents, for whose capture a reward of Rs. 500 was offered, was taken by Mr. Sweet, of the police, in a night attack on his retreat. There was not much opposition shown, and the prisoner easily surrendered. The jewels and other valuables captured from time to time will be kept in police charge, but the firearms and other weapons will be despatched to the Madras Arsenal for custody. Arrangements are to be made to locate an efficient police force in the disturbed districts after the insurrection is over.

WHO is responsible for the appointment of young civil apothecaries to independent medical charges? A "Suffering Planter" writes:—"I am sorry to say that these young men, however well they might do under a more experienced eye, are quite unfit to take the responsibility of a medical charge. I quote a case. A friend of mine, a planter, had a child sick the other day; and not having any confidence in our new medical man (fresh from college) was obliged to take the child a distance of forty miles for more mature advice, with great risk to the child's life. The planters subscribe liberally towards the up-keep of these local dispensaries; and surely the Surgeon General should know better than send so inexperienced a man to a place where, from the unhealthiness of the climate, respectable people are often forced to seek medical advice. A petition will be sent shortly to Government on the subject."

THE MILLOWNERS AND THE FACTORY ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The millowners meet to-day to discuss their committee's report on the Factory Bill—a report which, it is well to add, has not yet been allowed to see the light—and it may be useful to them to be reminded of the consequences of their opposition to Lord Northbrook's Tariff Act a few years ago. One of the principal objects of that Act was to preserve the Custom duties as a source of revenue, and in order to deprive them of their protective character a duty equal to the duty levied from Manchester goods was imposed on raw cotton, not the produce of Asia, imported into Bombay. The object sought by Manchester manufacturers, on the other hand, was the total abolition of the import duties, and the Indian millowners, with most inexcusable want of perception, raised an outcry against Lord Northbrook's measures and played into the hands of their rivals. It would be well for them to pause now, and seriously consider whether the result of their ill advised action with respect to factory legislation, may not be that the present Bill will be withdrawn and a fresh bill introduced embodying all the provisions contained in the English Acts. We now hear the plea advanced against the better regulation of mill labour, that the hands themselves do not complain. To whom are they to complain: to whom, above all, are the children to complain? The only authorities known to them are their employers and their parents, and both are leagued against them. The operatives themselves are not the best judges in a case of this kind. As well say that the inhabitants of Bombay are the best judges in matters of sanitation. We should see a most deplorable state of affairs if the health of the town were left to their unguided care.

VERBUM SAP.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NEW PALACE AT BARODA.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE ON NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Is it really true that your own correspondent has fallen out with your reporter, and that no further account of the Baroda festivities will appear in your paper? It may be a hoax. But, last night, just as I was rushing into the Moti Bagh ball-room to get out of the way of the rocket-sticks, which were falling about rather recklessly for a "pyrotechnic display," as your contemporary calls it, Mr. Manockjee Tuback, the well-known Superintendent of Police, gave me a sort of a wink and asked me to follow him to the big tamarind tree behind the Banqueting Hall.

Of course, I did so at once, because I knew very well that in the Mutiny year a nice little plot had been hatched to shoot down Khande Rao, Sir R. Shakespeare, and a heap of British officers at a banquet in this very place. Did not the elephant put his foot down on one or two of the noble conspirators afterwards? I beg to draw the attention of the Emperor of all the Nihilists to the advantage to be derived from an elephant in the police force. He seems to have tried everything else.

I know that plots of the sort I have just mentioned are quite impossible now, and I do not believe myself that there are any more naughty people in Baroda. It is the model capital of a model State. Still, I followed Mr. Tuback, hoping to save from some imminent danger two excellencies, a Maharaja, a titular raja, two rajas, and a lot of staffs and notables. I discovered something, but not exactly what I expected. Lo! a gentleman with rumpled hair and a handkerchief nursing one eye, on his shirt a spray of—was it really claret or his own nose's blood? In his hand he held the fragments of a note-book which, at Mr. Tuback's bidding, he handed over to me with a sob. "Take," he cried, "take these notes and tell the editor of the *Bombay Gazette* that that beast of a reporter.—" "Move on," interrupted Mr. Tuback in idiomatic English. "Move on will yer, or I'll have you run in pretty sharp." Whether he moved on or not I cannot tell, but I found the scene uncongenial to my taste, and so betook myself to the Ball Room where the young Gaekwar was dancing a square with Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Melvill, and Colonel Westropp. However, you are welcome to the notes.

PAGE 5.—MARRIAGE PROCESSION.—6th of January. From under a golden archway (tinsel, fine effect) proceeds a long line of elephants. First the politicals and visitors, then the son of the Raja of Rajpipla and the Raja of Savantvadi, and last the Gaekwar on an enormous tusker, alongside of which is a feebler monster who bears the Agent to the Governor General. As they approach the gate of the Nagar Pagah, immense enthusiasm is displayed. The Colonel of the 20th N. I., in spite of the kicking of his beast of a grey mare, gives his sword a flourish and the long red line presents arms. The crowd surges round the Gaekwar's elephant. His face appears over the side almost concealed by the bridegroom's crown and strings of flowers. He steps down the ladder into the tossing sea of red turbans and is caught by fifty pairs of arms. The Princess Tara-Bai follows him. She is clad in yellow and looks like a fair pale cromo, on her forehead a crescent of pearls and diamonds, from her tiny nose hangs a magnificent pearl.

Note the row. Buzz from a thousand throats, band plays God save the—drums and tom-toms—buzz and roar—confound their—peep, peep, peep from the pipes—*umardan lujjadaan*. One of the best crowds I ever saw, and the police use their sticks like fun to make way for His Highness and Mr. Melvill.

Introduce quotation. Shakespeare Henry VIII. Belong to the gallows, and be hanged ye rogue! is this a place to roar in? Fetch me a dozen brab-tree staves, and strong ones: these are but switches to 'em. I'll scratch your heads.

Shakespeare's crowd won't do somehow; there are no women about in India; and, after all, the people don't shove much. There is an absence of British boots, and slippers with turned-up toes are of no use in a scrimmage. One might walk along the turbans, so try Browning:

Higgledy joggledy, packed they lie,
Rats in a hamper, swine in a stye;
Or rumble and tumble, sleek and rough,
Stinking and savoury, smug and gruff.

Yes, the last is the best, you see such contrasts in India. There's the sleek and the rough, the Brahmin and the Arab, the carcoon and the kunbi. These people hit upon a good effect pretty often, the Maharaja's elephant in his armour and coat of blue and yellow paint is admirable. But it is not thought incongruous to have fifty dirty followers flourishing round.

Durbar Hall.—Beautiful pillars of bright lacker work look like mosaic, only much more bright. Funny series of native pictures along the walls, ethnological series. Saw the ladies' durbar hall yesterday, and there the pictures made a theological series. Here you see the Mussulman at home, the Parsee, the Britisher being trounced by a tiger, the Zulu and his wives. There, the ten avatars, black Krishna sporting with the ladies, the solemn Gunputti with his great belly and elephantine nose.

Mr. Melvill sits down with Succaram, a noble in yellow velvet from Tanjore. Funny hat and feather also yellow; his servants, too, have remarkable head gears, a coalheaver's hat but solid and ending up like a bee hive. His Highness Succaram is the uncle of the bride, and a Mohitay. His wife is the daughter of the Princess of Tanjore who, of course, is a Bhonslah. So the bride comes from a good family, and they say she is well educated and of a pleasant appearance.

By Jove, this is luck, what a *nautch*! Two fairies who go through the most graceful movements, they tell a story of love, disdain, entreaty, repulsion, attraction, and move in rythmic measure, keeping perfect time to the strange music of Southern India.

Marriage Ceremony.—Tent or awning, too hot and crowded. Brahmins gather round the bride and bridegroom. He goes through his duties of touching offerings, casting rice on the fire, &c, in workmanlike style, looks solemn about it and a little bored. She is almost unseen. Ladies are present, a bevy of Parsee beauties attired in many-coloured silks; they light up the room. British visitiors peer about curiously, must be a little in the way and had better move off.

A most notable wedding. They tell me that there has been nothing like it in Baroda since the days of the Maharaja Ganpatrao. His eldest daughter married a Raja of Kolhapur and is present on this occasion.

MONDAY, 12th of January, 4-30 p.m.

Site of the New Palace.—Close to the Moti Bagh amidst the finest tamarind-trees I have ever seen. The foundations of the palace have been completed, and here and there a portion of the plinth. The space covered by the building is enormous. The plinth is composed of or faced with a fine kind of stone, white but with a varying colour in it, hard and yet amenable to the chisel. Large tent, table with plans on it, silver trowel and carved hammer of wood, silver, and ivory handle. Two long double rows of chairs, a sofa at the head of the tent. Sir Richard Temple and His Highness take their seats on it. Mr. Melvill, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, and the Raja of Rajpipla are on one side. The Raja of Savantvadi, Colonel Westropp, and the Minister, Sir T. Madava Rao are on the other.

Sir T. Madava Rao is dressed in a violet coat, on his head is a small white turban of curious shape; he wears two fine diamond earrings and rightly scorns boots and stockings. He is the hero of the hour and looks wise enough and clever enough to deserve any amount of ovation. Another shares with him the honours of those assembled. Major Mant sits modestly looking at his plans as if he saw them for the first time.

If you look into the pocket of the note-book you will find a paper which must, I think, be a copy of Sir T. Madava Rao's speech. I know he read it, so perhaps your correspondent got a loan of it for a few minutes.

YOUR HIGHNESS, YOUR EXCELLENCY, MR. MELVILL, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—History seems silent on the political value of a good house to live in. But it does not require great discernment or demonstration to realize the fact that a good house is even more necessary to the ruler than to the subject. If a medical philosopher, could be induced to trace up to its primary causes the happiness or misery of Oriental millions, he would sometimes expatiate upon the extensive political phenomena, ultimately issuing more or less, from the health or sickness of a ruler, arising from a good or bad habitation. A well situated and well ventilated home may generate a cheerfulness, vigour, and benevolence, which scatter peace and plenty over the land; whereas a home of the opposite sort may engender indigestion, lassitude, and recklessness, incompatible with successful administration! Ladies and gentlemen, we happily live in an age in which the destinies of populations are increasingly becoming independent of the state of an individual stomach or liver! Yet it cannot be ignored or denied that a hale and healthy ruler is more likely to govern well than one in a contrary predicament. A due appreciation of this fact induced us to maturely consider the question of a suitable residence for His Highness the Gaekwar. No faltering voice need be used in asserting that none of the existing palaces fulfil the necessary condition of situation, comfort, and convenience, and of good structural appearance. In some instances we have found even the element of physical safety extremely imperfect. In short, a new palace has proved itself to be an absolute necessity here. You may be sure, ladies and gentlemen, that our determination to build a new palace is not the result of a casual or capricious impulse under the inebriating influences of overflowing weath! It is the result of patient calculation and deliberate conviction under a full sense of the various public claims on our limited fiscal resources. I am entitled to submit that we have not entered upon the work of a new palace too early. On the contrary, we have allowed precedence to other works of apparently more extensive public benefit. For example, we have, in the first instance, provided offices for the public servants. We have made provision for those who suffer from disease. We have supplied accommodation for the youth under education. We have afforded liberal shelter and comfort even to the incarcerated malefactor. Several kacheries, dispensaries, hospitals, schools and jails have been completed, or are in progress under Mr. Hill's zealous management. The legitimate claims of the Maharaja himself in this respect could no longer be postponed. The new palace, of which the foundation is to-day to be formally laid, will, it is hoped, be a structure worthy of its high destination in one of the largest and most important Native States of India. It is peculiarly fortunate that the fabric is designed by Major Mant—a gentleman possessing an unsurpassed genius for rescuing from obscurity or decrepitude the beautiful elements of an indigenous and immemorial architecture, and for reproducing them in diversified combinations. The special skill of Major Mant in this respect has been amply recognized and appreciated, among others, by so high an authority as your Excellency. It is a skill that deserves and demands generous opportunities for its exercise to the delight of lovers of art in general, and of the Indian populations in particular. It is a skill which has been already courted from Bengal to Baroda, from Kolhapur to Bhavnagar. Ere many years elapse, that skill will, it is hoped, find substantial expression in numerous durable monuments adorning various parts of this great country, and proclaiming a rejuvenescence of native architectural art. The style selected for the new palace is the Hindustani or Indo-Saracenic—the very style in the use of which Major Mant is pre-eminent—the very style which is most congenial to the traditions, and feelings, and surroundings of our people. It is the style which represents the happy union or reconciliation of Hindu and Mussulman architecture, developed in the North-West Provinces, and more especially in Rajputana. It fulfils the requisites imposed by climatic conditions, and satisfies the aspirations of the Marathas, whose chief families claim ancient connection with that part of India. In preparing the design, I am assured, all care has been taken to preserve a thorough Hindu feeling throughout, and to use only such Saracenic forms and features as the Hindus of Rajputana have themselves adopted in their buildings and made their own. The architect has made the interior arrangements of large native *wadas* and houses his special study; and the wants and requirements of those who are to reside in the palace have been carefully ascertained and provided for. I should add that all the arrangements have been discussed with Her Highness Maharani Jamna Bai Saheb, and Her Highness's approval and support have been obtained. In these circumstances the new palace will be one in which His Highness the Gaekwar and his family will be able to reside in thorough comfort. It is not intended merely for show as has apparently been the case elsewhere, but for daily use as a comfortable and commodious residence suited to the social life of its special inmates; and, at the same time, it will present an aspect of oriental opulence, of beauty, and splendour which orientals invariably associate with power and position. At first, we contemplated the use of bricks principally for this new palace. But we soon found that a spacious and aspiring fabric of the sort deserved a nobler and more massive material. We have, therefore, resolved to use stone for the whole of the exterior exposed surface, and I am glad to say that we have found the same in our own territories. It is a great advantage that we are thus enabled to employ a local material. Our Songhur quarries will yield their solid abundance to meet the demands of the edifice. The Songhur stone is decidedly superior to that of Porebunder, and yet it is not so obdurate as to resist decorative treatment. The new palace will contain a durbar hall 93 feet long and 54 feet broad, and may be expected, with its upper galleries, to accommodate nearly one thousand people in durbar assembled. All the subordinate arrangements and ornamentations will be carried out in the spirit of the style adopted for the structure as a whole; and subsidiary or accessory buildings will be considered as the main work progresses. The whole will probably cost twenty lakhs of rupees, but the incidence of this cost will be distributed over about 5 years. The site for the new palace has been selected after exhaustive research and consideration. The chosen site represents the maximum of all desirable conditions. As time is pressing I must not detain you any longer. You will presently see Major Mant's design itself which, while it embraces every requisite of Hindu social life, represents the commingled beauties of native palatial architecture, the pride of bygone generations and of extinct imperial dynasties. Your Highness cannot fail to recognize in this large gathering of friends and well-wishers a close sympathy and cordial approval. The presence of His Excellency the Governor is in itself a source of special gratification. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has also contributed to the honour and pleasure of the moment. The Rulers of Rajpeepla and Savantvadi have likewise enhanced the interest of the occasion. And the fact that so sincere a well-wisher of His Highness the Gaekwar is going to lay the first foundation of the new palace, is an augury of the durability and prosperity of the Gaekwar Dynasty. We have given the new palace the name of Laxmi-Vilas, which means, *the home of Fortune*. May good fortune be the constant attendant of its royal tenants!

Note-Book.—After this really splendid bit of oratory was over, we moved off in a crowd to the foundation stone, a massive block suspended by a chain deftly covered with silver paper. Mr. Melvill, with the aid of fifty shouting workmen, laid it to rest. He examined it critically, he tested its position with a plumb-line, he hit it gently with the carved hammer, he splashed it with the lime politely handed over to him on the silver trowel by Mr. Hill, he declared it to be "well and truly laid." His Highness thanked him.

RETURN TO THE TENT.—MR. MELVILL'S SPEECH.

He began by saying that the great building already completed up to plinth level did great credit to the designer, Major Mant. It would form one of the most beautiful, if not the most beautiful, modern building in India. He dilated on its massive construction and yet delicate detail, which belonged to the Indo-Saracenic style. The same care, the same talents, the same professional skill that Major Mant had devoted to the exterior he had also employed in arranging the interior to meet the requirements of the manners, the habits, the predilections of its future inmates. Here he had been greatly aided by the advice of Her Highness Jamnabai Saheb. The building had not been commenced a day too soon, for, though surrounded by palaces, the Gaekwar had not one suitable one. The only palace which they permanently occupied was unfit for the present position and dignity of the Gaekwar, and it was positively unsafe in the opinion of experienced engineers and likely to fall within five or six years. The palace would cost twenty lakhs, and the expenditure would be spread over at least five years. All the materials had been obtained in the State, except the timber, and most of the labour. To this point Sir T. Madhava Rao had given the whole of his attention. He then went on at great length, and in well chosen language, to praise the honesty and great ability of Sir T. Madhava Rao, whose pre-eminent object it was to increase the prosperity of the Gaekwar House—a work to which he had successfully devoted himself for the past four and a half years by day and by night.

He then turned to His Highness, and alluding to the name of the palace, "Lakshmi-Vilas," rendered by the Minister as the "Home of Fortune," he said he trusted that it would prove to be the home of prosperity, rest, and ease, not only to the Maharaja himself but to his family; a home of domestic happiness, based on gentleness, purity, and affection, all of which qualities he knew that His Highness possessed. But after the training the Maharaja had had and the habit of work he had acquired, he also trusted that the palace would be the scene of labour for the benefit of a whole people. In conclusion he expressed his personal wishes that the Maharaja might live long in that palace in happiness and comfort.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S SPEECH.

Sir Richard Temple was the next speaker. His Excellency was glad that he and the Commander-in-Chief had been able to attend the festivities at Baroda, as it gave him an opportunity of thanking the Gaekwar's Government for its hospitality. Alluding to the new Palace, His Excellency gave great praise to Major Mant, the architect, whose worth he had discovered, and with whose work he became acquainted in Bengal, where Major Mant had served under his personal administration and Government. His Excellency bade his hearers congratulate him on having brought back a Bombay man to his natural home in India, so to speak, his own Presidency, where his services had been valuable. Major Mant's fame had spread from Bengal to Baroda, from Sholapore to Bhownuggur. His Excellency said much in praise of Sir T. Madhava Rao's address, which was couched in excellent English, and spoken or rather read with perfect English pronunciation and enunciation. He himself wished he could make such a speech in Persian. Sir T. Madhava Rao's administration was the admiration of the whole of Western India. He had mentioned many public works commenced or constructed in the State, but had omitted, he supposed through modesty, the best of them all—namely, the railways constructed on the narrow gauge system. His Excellency believed this system had originated with Khunde Rao Maharaj. These railways were cheaper than macadamized roads, were eminently useful, and at the same time were a financial success. It was highly creditable to the Baroda administration that they were the originators of narrow gauge railways, which in their way were the most important schemes now in progress in India. There had been great discussions, as his hearers were aware, about different gauges; but this was really a narrow gauge of not more than two and a half feet. None doubted the judicial capacities of the Natives of India. Many doubted their administrative power. His Excellency never entertained the doubt, and he adduced this idea of narrow gauge railways as an instance to prove that his opinion was a just one. His Excellency appealed to the whole history of India, and mentioned that, from the commencement down to the present day, though races and dynasties, widely differing from each other, had arisen, culminated, and passed away, yet none had shown a deficiency of able administrators. His Excellency drew attention to the great Ministers of Kashmere, Hyderabad, Travancore, and in the present instance to Sir T. Madhava Rao. The day was coming when the Natives of this country would partake largely in the administration of British India, and more and more of them would enter the service to which he and Mr. Melvill were proud to have belonged. It were affectation in him, however, to compare Native with British administrators. Providence or nature had given the gift of administration to Great Britain in a measure granted to no other nation since the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. Let Sir Madhava Rao's example encourage Natives to self-reliance and self-education. To Mr. Melvill's eloquent expressions regarding the new Palace His Excellency added one wish. He trusted His Highness's successors would inhabit it from generation to generation, and that he would in distant ages be considered one of the great Gaekwars who, like Sivajee, Ballajee, Madhava Rao, and Nana Fernavez, handed down a splendid name to posterity.

A banquet was given at Motee Baug the same evening, and was followed by fireworks and a ball.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held this (Thursday) evening on board the ship Sierra Colonna at 7·30 p.m. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon. Officers and seamen are eanestly invited to attend. Friends from shore must leave at 7 p.m. precisely.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 10th Jan. 1880.

Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	46,735	0	0
Merchandise	86,564	0	0
Telegraph	429	0	0
Other Receipts	2,000	0	0
Total Rs.	1,35,728	0	0

Corresponding week in January 1879.

Open, 444 miles.	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	49,013	0	0
Merchandise	90,761	0	0
Telegraph	571	0	0
Other Receipts	5,15	0	0
Total Rs.	1,40,860	0	0
Decrease Rs.	5,132	0	0

INDIAN TEA FOR AUSTRALIA.

[THE following important information is transmitted by Major M. Clementi, Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner for India to the Sydney International Exhibition, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department:—

I have found that the Firm of Messrs. Clifford, Love and Company, of 362, George Street, Sydney, are especially interested in the matter of Indian teas. During the past year they have imported into this colony of New South Wales 170 chests of tea purchased through an agent at Calcutta. They have also a tea business connection with the colony of Queensland. They are now exhibiting a number of samples of Assam teas in the Indian court of the Sydney International Exhibition.

2. I find that the consumption of tea in this colony is at the yearly rate of ten pounds per head of the population, as against three pounds in England. And although the population of this colony is only 700,000, yet this gives a total consumption of seven million pounds of tea per annum.

3. It is reasonable to presume that the inhabitants of the neighbouring colonies are equally large tea-consumers; and as the total population of Australia is about one and a half million souls, it will be seen that the tea trade with these colonies is worth having. Beyond these, there are the colonies of New Zealand and Tasmania, where the trade could be pushed with possibly profitable results.

4. The chief difficulty to overcome is the prejudice entertained by the grocers, who were imposed upon some time ago by having a large consignment of very inferior Japan tea sold to them as Indian. The grocers here, too, are behind those of England in the knowledge of teas and the best trade uses to put them. In London all large grocers have mixing machines, I believe, and use them for mixing, for instance, the broken and possibly expensive but to the uninitiated eye inferior-looking teas, with the more handsomelooking, unbroken, but inexpensive ones, having little flavour. I am informed that there is not a single mixing machine in Sydney; and it is, therefore, very necessary that the Indian teas thrown into this market should present a handsome appearance.

5. Messrs. Clifford, Love and Company have a considerable business in teas with China as well as that they have with India; and, as far as I can discover. Mr. Love is the only professional tea taster in Sydney.

6. Mr. Love assures me that with judicious management, 500 or 1,000 chests of Indian tea might be disposed of, in Sydney alone next year, and he would undertake the disposal of them. Within seven years he feels convinced that the India teas would command the Australian markets, provided their introduction was systematically taken in hand in a businesslike manner.

7. At present about two million pounds of adulterated or, as it is commercially termed, "lie" tea are exported from China. This must find a market somewhere, and there is no law here, similar to the English one, to prevent its being imported into these colonies, no doubt that a large quantity of it finds its way into the Australian markets, and is saleable by reason of its very low price, and because the leaf has a good appearance, and liquors with a dark colour, which is mistaken for a proof of excellence of quality.

8. The Indian Pekoe Souchong is the best adapted to this market; but should be fired more than it now is, that is, the tea should be a *little over* roasted, so as to destroy the slightly earthy flavour common to it as it is now prepared.

9. Messrs. Clifford, Love and Company showed me their last invoices, and I find that they paid at the rate of ten annas and nine pie a pound for the tea in Calcutta, the change being then one shilling eight and five-eighth pence the rupee; to this had to be added high agency charges, freight and insurance. But I suppose that if the tea could be bought directly from the gardens, a better class of tea could be sold here to the public for the money they are now asked for a more inferior sort.

10. The tea for this market should be laid down here at a cost of a shilling to one shilling and fivepence a pound, which admits of its wholesale purchase at from one shilling and eight-pence to two shillings; and then the grocers can, as they require to do here, retail it at two shillings and six-pence to three shillings the pound.

THE INVESTMENT OF SHERPUR.

SHERPUR KABUL, DEC. 3.

NIGHT attacks, which would cause us much trouble and seriously harass our troops, do not seem to be acceptable in the eyes of the Afghans. Not even the Ghazis, who showed such courage on the 14th, can persuade their friends to venture forth at night; and as the moon nightly gives more and more light, we feel less anxious as we "turn in," fully dressed, at 10 o'clock. Not that we relax our vigilance in the least: there is too much at stake for this; but that we sleep sounder, now that for three nights we have been left undisturbed. A sentry occasionally fires a shot; but no sooner does the report ring out, than an officer visits the post, and personally sees if there are signs of danger. In the reserve below the gorge the officers of each regiment watch for an hour in turn; and thus, in addition to the sentries, there are always eyes and ears ready to detect anything unusual. Tents have been pitched for some of the men to sleep in; but the majority roll themselves up in their blankets and waterproof sheets, and rest as cheerfully as if within four walls. The officers on duty on the walls sleep among their men, and are called whenever suspicion is excited by moving objects outside, so that a night surprise is impossible. The officers in charge of sections visit their walls and trenches nightly, to see that all arrangements are properly carried out; and General Roberts and his staff sometimes make the entire round of cantonments. If an enemy were besieging us in a civilized manner, and pushing forward parallels and entrenchments, we could not be more vigilant; and it is satisfactory in the extreme to see the soldierlike bearing of all the troops engaged in the weary work of keeping watch and ward over nearly five miles of defences. British and native are fully alive to the serious duties they have to fulfil; and down even to the dismounted Lancer, with his carbine ready for use, doing the unwonted task of sentry-go in the trenches, there is not a man who has not accepted cheerfully the hardships imposed upon him.

It was understood that to-day an attack would be made in earnest. The *moollahs* had been at their prayers in the early morning, and had blessed innumerable flimsy standards which were to be planted on our walls when their victorious followers had driven us from our defences. There certainly was more appearance of resolution in the movements of the enemy than has hitherto been the case. The small party in the villages beyond the eastern wall had cleared out during the night, and a demonstration in force was made from the south western direction. Our cavalry *videttes* on Siah Sung and the hills near the north-west bastion gave us warning of the approach of several thousand men, who moved out with their standards from the Jellalabad gate and Deh-i-Afghanan, and took up positions in the gardens and enclosures which cover the plain to the north of the city. I have said that good cover for an attacking force still remains in front of the southern wall and the south-west bastions, and this was made use of by Mahomed Jan, to push his men well towards Sherpur. The alarm was sounded in cantonments at eleven o'clock, as on the previous day, and in a quarter of an hour we were ready for the attack. A hot fire was begun from behind walls, water-courses, and towers, upon the soldiers lining the walls of Sherpur, and we answered it with our guns. Shells were dropped into the gardens, where the enemy were in most force, six guns of G 3 and F A being taken out at the north west corner of cantonment, and making good practice at 1,500 and 2,000 yards. Orders were given for no small arm ammunition to be wasted, and small volleys only were fired upon the men fully exposing themselves. A few Ghazis worked from wall to wall, until within 400 yards of the corner bastion nearest Deh-i-Afghanan, but they could do nothing beyond planting their standards, for at that distance our marksmen, with their Martinis, could scarcely fail to hit even so small an object as a man's head. Afghans are good skirmishers, and in the art of taking cover they are almost unequalled, but there was an open space between their advanced standards and the walls, which even a Ghazi would not venture to cross. All that we could see were the flashes from their rifles and *jezails* from loopholes in the enclosures and towers, or from behind trees, ditches, and stones. Our shells were so effective, that two or three bursting in a garden were enough to drive its defenders to seek other protection, and as they passed from wall to wall, they were shot down by our rifle-fire, which never grew wild or irregular. Eight picked men of the 72nd Highlanders firing a volley at a signal from their officer accounted for eight men out of the ten who were trying to reach a small isolated tower only 400 yards from the south-west bastion, and their comrades near were so disheartened, that they left their standards, and crawled back several hundred yards. Single Ghazis, walking in sheer bravado out of cover were killed at longer ranges and all heart seemed to die out of the attacking party who could make no headway against such a deadly fire. For the greater part of the day of the enemy's fire from the villages continued, and bullets came singing over the walls into cantonments, making it dangerous for anyone to venture beyond the shelter of the barracks. Spent bullets dropped a few yards over the roofs, and Lieutenant Sunderland, of the 72nd, was struck on the foot and slightly wounded by one of these. A *bhistee* near head-quarters was hit in the chest, and General Vaughan's horse was wounded while standing picqueted near the same spot. Every tree and every yard of wall outside Deh-i-Afghanan and Murad Khani, the northern part of Cabul, seemed to hide skirmishers; and the rattle of musketry for several hours told of the continuous fire they were keeping up. Not a man on Sherpur walls was hit, though narrow escapes were numerous. General Roberts, with several members of his staff, was watching the movements of the enemy from the roof of the head-quarters' gate when a bullet passed just over the parapet and struck the wall behind. The heliograph instrument on the same roof was also hit. The Union Jack was flying just below, and it was believed that this was taken as a target, as the shooting was so accurate. A score of Mahomed Jan's nondescript cavalry galloped along the road below the Asmai hill, as if to cut off our *videtts*, but a few shells checked them; while a small body of infantry, which tried to work round in the same direction, were kept back by a few shots from the *sowars* carbines, aided by a cross fire from twelve picked shots of the 5th Punjab Infantry, snugly ensconced in the fields behind a little *sungar* 600 yards from the guns. These twelve men—six Afreedis and six Dogras—also prevented any stragglers from firing at the guns; and the coolness with which they kept their post and fired upon 200 or 300 Afghans who tried to dislodge them was admirable. In the afternoon the 67th Foot moved out along the fields in front of the southern walls, and skirmished along the enemy's right flank, so as to draw their fire, and make them show their real strength. They were also to examine the ground, and see if it were possible for cavalry to work across. They lined such walls as gave cover and drew a smart fire upon themselves, which they returned rather too freely, considering ammunition is so valuable. There was not time for them to clear the gardens and forts, so at sunset they returned to their quarters, their withdrawal being the signal for the enemy to follow their old tactics of creeping forward again to the positions they had evacuated. The fire from the bastions was again effective in covering the retirement, and the regiment reached cantonments without any casualties. The 5th Punjab Cavalry garden had been occupied since the morning by two companies of the 5th Punjab Infantry, it having been reported by Colonel Williams (commanding 5th Punjab Cavalry) that it was easily defensible by infantry. The Punjabees were withdrawn at the same time as the 67th retired; two companies of the 3rd Sikhs, who had gone out to strengthen the right flank of the 67th, keeping the enemy back while the garden was evacuated. No sooner had the sepoys withdrawn than the garden was filled with Afghans, who fired the quarters of the *sowars*, and amused themselves by shrieking and howling about the place, as if they had gained a great success. The 5th Punjab Cavalry have had all their trouble for nothing; they had made themselves comfortable for the winter, and had got in *bhoosa* and firewood and this is now either burnt or carried away. In a village near Mahomed Sharif's Fort are large stores of forage, and this, also, will probably be looted.

To-day the sun shone out for a short time, and we were able to heliograph to Luttaband, although the mist over the hills beyond Butkhak was very dense. A message was received from Colonel Hudson, commanding at Luttabund, reporting all well; he had not been attacked. Gough's brigade had not been seen, and it was supposed he was still at Jugdulluk. General Roberts signalled back, ordering the brigade to advance instantly, even if they had to leave their tents behind for want of transport; but whether the signallers at Luttaband could read our message, is not certain, as no answering flashes came back, heavy clouds obscuring the sun over the distant *kotal*. It was signalled twice, so that it might be understood, and we have but little doubt that it was "read" correctly. It is now plain that our reinforcements will not be here by the 20th, and we must rest patiently for another five or six days.

Snow began to fall at 7 o'clock this evening, and it is still steadily snowing now (midnight). At 10 o'clock I visited some of the bastions held by the 72nd Highlanders, and gained some idea of the work our men are called upon to do. The sentries in their great coats were simply white figures standing rigidly up like ghosts, the snow-flakes softly covering them from head to foot, and freezing as they fell. Men on guard in the bastions were walking briskly to and fro in their limited space to keep themselves warm, and at their feet were their sleeping comrades, covered with their waterproof sheets. A cold wind had been blowing in the early part of the evening, and this had driven the snow into every crevice, and had caused several icicles to drift about the feet of the sentries in the parapet. In the ditch below, our horses were tethered and our syces and followers sleeping, the snow covering all alike, and whitening the ground as far as the eye could reach. Inside cantonments was one wide sheet of snowy brightness, the Bemaru heights rising up in the back ground and looming through the snow-flakes like a snowy barrier blocking us from the outer world. It was bitterly cold on these heights over which a cold wind nearly always blows; and we knew that, bidden from our view, were 2,000 or 3,000 men sleeping at their posts, with the snow about them, ready to answer the first call of their officers stalking about among the sentries. Picquet duty under such conditions is a real hardship; but with Balaclava caps and war gloves frost-bite is guarded against, and with the early morning comes hot soup and cocoa, which cheers the men, and gives them heart to face the cold. By order of the General, the Commissariat serve out, night and morning, tinned soups and rock cocoa to all the European soldiers; and it is fortunate that a large supply of these stimulants—for such, indeed, they are in climate like this—reached us a few weeks ago. The small tins are easily carried by the men, and all that is wanted is a cup of hot water to give "a drink" with which rum cannot hope to compete. The sepoys and *sowars* of the native regiments are not forgotten, additional comforts being served out to them; and they are cheery as their English comrades, though the snow is far more trying to men from a tropical climate.

Our wounded generally are doing well, though one trooper of the 9th Lancers, who was injured by his horse being killed in a charge, has died. Colonel Cleland, the Colonel of the same regiment, who was wounded in the disastrous affair of the 11th, is pronounced out of danger; while Lieutenant Egerton, shot through the neck on the 14th, is walking about again, though still on the sick list. I am sorry to say that Major Cook, V. C., 5th Goorkhas, is dying, mortification having set in from the wound he received below the knee on the Bala Hissar heights. His brother, Lieutenant Cook, of the 3rd Sikhs, who was also wounded in the picquet on the same heights, is rapidly recovering.

19th December.—The enemy during the night occupied two strong forts a few hundred yards beyond the eastern wall, and were in such numbers that their fire annoyed us in that direction. Near the 28th lines is a high walled enclosure, in which sick and wounded sepoys are placed: and in front of this again, outside the lines, is a small fort in which 50 men, of the 67th Foot, under Captain Smith, had been stationed during the night as an advanced post. The fort nearest to them in possession of the enemy is known as Kila Mir Akbar, named after the Afghan Master of the Horse, and General Baker was ordered to destroy this. He took with him 400 of the 67th, under Major Kingselly, 400 of the 3rd Sikhs under Colonel Money, the 5th Punjab Cavalry, two mountain guns of Swinley's Battery, and a party of Sappers and Miners. These moved out about eight o'clock; but the morning was so misty after last night's fall of snow, that nothing could be seen twenty yards away. A wall of mist shut out the view on every side, and it was difficult to feel the enemy and to test their strength. Just as the guns were being got into action, a terrific fire from the two forts held by the Afghans was opened upon General Baker and several men fell wounded. Lieutenant Montonaro was laying a gun when a bullet struck him in the chest and lodged in the spine, inflicting a mortal wound. General Baker moved back the 67th in rear of the fort occupied by Captain Smith, to act as a reserve, and extended the 3rd Sikhs in skirmishing order through the orchards to open fire upon Kila Mir Akbar. The guns tried to get round on the left, but found no position to suit them in the orchards, and it was then reported that the fort was commanded from the south-eastern bastion. They were moved into this bastion, and, aided by two guns of F-A, shelled the place for some time. Covered by this fire the 67th advanced to see if the fort were still held, as the fire from it had slackened. As they were not fired upon, the Sappers, under Lieutenants Nugent and Murdoch, pushed on with powder bags and got within the walls, which were surrounded by Major Kingsley and his men. The towers were mined and blown up, and the buildings set on fire. The enemy still held the further fort, which was of great strength, with walls 30 feet high, and beyond some skirmishers of the 67th checking the fire from its towers, it was left untouched. The enemy were crowded within it, and were reinforced by men from the Siah Sung heights. Our cavalry and a company of the 67th kept a sharp look-out on General Baker's left flank in the Kohistan direction, while the towers and bastions were being blown up, and Kila Mir Akbar having been destroyed, the force returned to cantonments. This kind of work is full of danger, as the Afghans make good shooting from loop-holes and behind orchard walls, and even in this skirmish we had six of the 67th and six of the 3rd Sikhs wounded, besides Lieutenant Montenero fatally hit. There was again to-day constant firing at the walls by detached parties of the enemy, and of several casualties occurred—horses, ponies, and camp followers being hit. Our men do not answer the fire, except when certain of their shots, as one rifle discharged from the walls, is the signal for twenty answering shots. The bullets go wide of their mark and drop into cantonments, doing, as I have said, some damage. A trooper of the 9th Lancers, while in the open was badly hit in the chest; and one of the 3rd Sikhs, while on the Bemaru heights, was also struck. The bullet was from a Snider rifle, and must have travelled 1,500 or 1,700 yards. The Ardal Pultan are running short of Snider ammunition, and the irregulars with them are equally short of lead. Slugs made of telegraph wire, revolver bullets, and, in some cases, even cartridges have been picked up within the walls. They were probably fired from Enfields, smooth-bores, or jezails. They would make a ugly wound at short ranges, but they are mostly spent by the time they reach us.

Though we are cut off entirely from the outer world, our internal means of communications are perfect. The heliograph works from the head-quarter's gateway to the Eastern end of Bemaru, and telegraph offices have been opened about cantonments by Mr. Luke and Mr. Kirk in charge of the line. There is plenty of wire left even after so many hundred yards have been used for entanglements, and branch lines have been laid from the chief office to the more distant quarters. General Roberts is thus kept informed of all that is going on, and much orderly work is saved by these means. Orders can be transmitted to General Macpherson and Colonel Jenkins in a few minutes, and troops warned for duty without the least delay. At night, lamps are used for heliographic signalling from the gateways and the heights where there are no telegraph offices; and though the light draws fire occasionally, the signallers have not yet been hit. Such of the cavalry as were picqueted in the open have been moved nearer to the line of barracks so as to be out of fire, and there is now an open *maidan* where, a month ago, our tents covered the ground. The ordnance stores have also been moved to a safer spot than that formerly occupied in rear of General Baker's garden, and the office tents and post-office near head-quarters have been repitched on safer grounds. There have been so many bullets singing about, that away from shelter of the walls there was positive danger in walking from point to point. On the northern line, the Bemaru heights, no shots have been fired, as the enemy cannot get within range without laying themselves open to being cut off in the plain beyond by our cavalry.

We have heard news from Luttabund to-day that no special messengers, conveying letters and telegrams, have reached there since the 15th, so my telegrams describing the action of the 14th and after-events will have miscarried, as well as a letter dealing with the fight on the heights and the south of the Bala Hissar, and General Baker's success on the ridge above Beni-Shahr on the 12th and 13th. We are afraid after this to entrust important letters to the messengers, who may have taken them to the enemy, or been captured on the road to Luttabund. Beyond keeping a diary of events, such as I am now writing, nothing can be done; and it is not unlikely that beyond the mere fact of being invested and of stray shooting at the walls, there will be little left to chronicle in a few days.

Major Cook, V. C., as good a soldier as ever served, and a universal favourite in the force, died this evening. Lieutenant Montenaro still lives, but paralysis has declared itself, and his death must be a matter of a few hours. Our loss of officers is painfully great, and the total casualties of all ranks must now be nearly 300, and this since December 10th. The 9th Lancers have been the worst sufferers: they have lost three officers killed and four wounded, and 21 men killed and 17 wounded, or 48 casualties in their ranks. The 5th Punjab Cavalry is the only regiment whose officers have escaped scot-free during the five days' fighting, from the 10th to the 14th.

THACKERAY'S BALLADS.*

(*Times.*)

THIS illustrated volume of Thackeray's ballads is precisely the book that was wanted as a companion to the monumental edition of his works lately published. Besides being in its emblematic binding, decked with the minstrel's lute quartered with the poet's pen, the shepherd's pipe, and old Pan's native reed, a very ornamental and inviting book, it has the higher and more solid recommendation of being the first complete collection of the ballads. They are nearly all of them familiar as old acquaintances, for we have met with them in the pages of his various novels, his Irish and other sketch books, the "Journey from Cornhill to Cairo," his Christmas books, and in the old volumes of *Punch*. But we should have had to search for them over a rather wide field, for they sprang up like wild flowers under his nature-painting pen whenever he wrote and wherever his fancy led him to wander. Here we find them all, and some with the unspeakable something added, in the touch of his own pencil. Artists as he was by nature, moralist and tender philosopher at heart, Thackeray was as much alive to the graphic side of the ballad as he was sensitive of the antique form and quaint essence of the old minstrelsy. Like old Rowe, he felt—

"These venerable antient song enditers
"Soar's many a pitch above our modern writers;
"With rough majestic force they mov'd the heart,
"And strength and nature made amends for art."

And with all his robust and pithy verse he joined such exquisitely humorous touch of the pencil as is seen in his drawing to "Little Kitty Lorimer," the pretty lady railway share speculator, in the ballad whimsically called "A Doe in the City," because she goes among the "Stags" of Capel Court. It is very much to be regretted that he did not finish more of his ballads with these sketches of his own, although most of them have been so cleverly illustrated by the artists whom he has inspired in the volume before us. "The King of Brentford's Testament," which is one of his earliest, and full of quaint humour, has all the true ring of the old ballad, but it has found no illustrator, though it abounds in capital scenes, such as the reading of the will, in which lies the gist of the story of the knowing old King leaving all his money to the thrifty Prince Tom in trust for the spendthrift Prince Ned, because

"He hath no need of property
"Who knows not how to spend it."

"The Speculators" is another of the author's own sketches for one of the "Policeman X" series—two shabby genteels, "ragged captalists" of the sort who used to apply for large allotments of shares in the famous Railway Mania time of 1845-6 and lived on scrip. "Jacob Homnium's Hoss, a new Pallice Court chaunt," is a very funny ballad, in allusion to a well-remembered case in which that eminent writer was cast in the notorious Palace Court for debt to the livery-stable keeper for the keep of his stolen horse. The doom of the Palace Court was truly foretold in the last verse:—

"And go it, Jacob Homnium,
"And ply your iron pen;
"And rise up, Sir John Jervis,
"And shut me up that den;
"That sty for fattening lawyers in
"On the bones of honest men."

Policeman X and "Jeames of Buckley-square" are immortalized by Thackeray as Sam Weller and Mr. Pickwick are by Dickens, and though their type, of course, exists, the species changes with the times. Thus the allusions in these fugitive pieces have already, in some thirty years only passed into the region where the commentators delight to dwell. Even now the present Pleeceman X are more taken up with helping ladies and old gentlemen over the crossings than in ordering the "horgin boy" with his "little vite mice and guinea pigs," to "move hon;" and we can imagine the difficulties of a commentator a century hence, however learned in cockney *patois*, who has to explain the meaning of the line in the ballad of the "Organ Boy's Appeal"—"A Popping of the Vessel and a Jumpin of Jim Crow." Thackeray's cockney lingo was, perhaps, a little overcharged, but his Irish brogue was immensely good. "The Last Irish Grievance" is headed by one of his own pen-and-ink sketches of Pat trailling his coat, shillelagh in hand; and the ballad is the indignant effusion of young Molloy Molony at the appointment of the Scotch Professor McCosh "to one of Her Majesty's Godless Colleges":—

"As I think of the insult that's done to the nation,
"Red tears of rivinge from me fayturee I wash,
"And uphold in this pome, to the world's daytistation,
"The sleeves that appointed Professor McCosh.

"I look round me counthree, renowned by exparience,
"And see 'midst her children, the witty, the wise,—
"Whole hayps of logicians, potes, scholars, grammarians,
"All ayger for pleeces, all panting to rise.

"I gaze round the world in its utmost diminsion;
"Lard Jahn and his minions in Council I ask,
"Was there ever a Government-pleece (with a pinsion)
"But children of Erin were fit for that task?"

We may turn from these gems of wit and satire to find the sweetest, tenderest thoughts in "The Chaplet" one of the five German ditties, which has a beautiful drawing by Mr. du Maurier of "the lady wondrous fair" putting the budding wreath upon the little girl's brow. The idea of the ballad is taken from Uhland. One verse will tell of its beauty—

"The little maiden older grew
"And wandered forth of moonlight eves,
"And sighed and loved as maids will do,
"When, lo! her wreath bore leaves."

Mr. du Maurier carries off the palm as illustrator, whether it is in portraying some dainty beauty like "Caroline," on whose bosom the envied violet faded content to die, or in "the Great Cossack Epic," with his truly wonderful band of ferocious Cossacks scaling the ramparts to steal upon Sneezoff cocking his "detonating musketoon" beneath the silver moon, or the equally comic one of the monks all squatting with the statue of St. Sophia on the skirts of brother Hyacinth's cloak when he plumped into the Dnieper, calmly and safely floating away from the heathen ruffians on the bank. The other illustrations, though good, seem to want something of the *verve* and responsive touch that art can lend on occasion and thus fill up the measure of the master's humour. This is in no disparagement, but rather as encouragement to those who have contributed to the fund of enjoyment afforded in this most acceptable and charming book.

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* Ballads. By William Makepeace Thackeray. With a portrait of the author, and illustrations by the author, Mrs. Butler (Miss Elizabeth Thompson), G. du Maurier, John Collier, H. Furniss, G. G. Kilburne, M. Fitzgerald, and J. P. Atkinson. Smith, Elder, and Co. 1879. Small 4to.

BILLIARDS.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

"WHEN it is foule and stormie weather," says King James I., in his "Basilikon Doron," which contains a set of rules for the nurture and conduct of an heir-apparent to the throne, "it shall be meet and lawful to take part in house pastimes, since they may at times supply the room which, being empty, would be patent to pernicious idleness." It is well known, from such books as Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," "and from many others of a like nature, that the "house pastimes" of the seventeenth century were few in number and restricted in kind. "The ordinary recreations which we have in winter," exclaims "Democritus Junior," "and with which, in most solitary times, we busie our minds, are cardes, dice, shovelboard, chesseplay, balliards, shuttlecock, music and masks." With the exception of shovelboard, now rarely played in England, though many an old shovelboard table may still be found in the lumber rooms of ancient country houses, along with the spinet and the lute upon which our great grandmothers practised, the "house pastimes" of the seventeenth century yet survive among us reinforced and augmented by a goodly display of new games and exercises unknown to the men from whom the country in which we live received its designation of "Merrie England." Cards, although playing at present a less prominent part in our social life than was the case at the commencement of this century, will, in all probability, never cease to be the favourite amusement of those idlers of both sexes who have no taste for books, and naturally find time hang heavy upon their hands. Chess is too slow and thoughtful a game to be generally popular, except among those who, in King James's words, "are over-wise, and philosophicke." Battledore and shuttlecock is confined almost exclusively to the country, and has some difficulty in holding its own against many other more exciting pastimes. But for "balliards," or billiards, the appetite of Englishmen, and, indeed, of mankind in general, is manifestly on the increase; and it is notorious that at least three great nations—England, France, and the United States—are now at issue with each other as to the comparative merits of their respective champions with the cue. A hard winter, such as that through which we are now passing, compels frozen-out fox-hunters, leaving their studs to eat their heads off at Melton Market, Harborough, and Rugby, to spend their days and nights in London, where the excellent billiard tables to be found in every West-end club offer abundant opportunities to refugee sportsmen for whiling away a vacant hour at "the board of green cloth." Never were there so many good amateur billiard-players as at present; nor is it unnatural that the form of gentlemen wielders of the cue should be so improved when in many countries professionals abound who are capable of achievements equal to the best recorded performances of "Jonathan," Cook, Taylor, Roberts, Stanley, and Shorter.

One of the most extraordinary games of billiards on record was lately played at the Baynard Castle, in Queen Victoria-street, London, between Joseph Bennett, the ex-champion, and William Mitchell, of Sheffield. The latter had just been declared the victor in what is called an American handicap, and, during the deciding game, in which Mitchell defeated D. Richards, with whom he had run a dead heat, the winner, as they phrase it in the United States, "put up" two breaks—the first being of one hundred and seventy-three, gained by fifty-six spot strokes, and the second of one hundred and forty-nine, secured by forty-seven spot strokes. The day being yet young when the handicap was concluded, it was proposed that, for the amusement of the spectators, a scratch game should be played between the victorious Mitchell and a foeman worthy of his steel. So far as practice is concerned, it may be inferred that Mitchell had the advantage, for he had been engaged for many past days in competing against a strong field, and it is of course to be supposed that he came up from Sheffield with a hand and eye well fitted to secure him success. The fame of Joseph Bennett, on the other hand, was so well established that he was required to concede one hundred points out of a thousand to his less celebrated adversary. The game was commenced by Mitchell, who led off with the ordinary miss in baulk, to which Bennett responded by giving a miss under the side cushion. Mitchell then had the good fortune to land the red ball by a fluke in the left-hand corner pocket, leaving his own ball immediately opposite the spot at the other end of the table. It seems probable that this one bit good luck won the game for Mitchell, for it enabled him to make in this first great break no fewer than one hundred and eleven consecutive spot hazards, being equivalent to a score of three hundred and thirty-six. During the next bout Bennett got in with a break of three hundred and seventy-nine points, secured by three runs of red spot hazards, the first being thirty-eight, the second ten, and the third seventy-three in number. Seldom indeed has a game between a couple of first-rate antagonists been marked by two such remarkable breaks as the three hundred and thirty-six of Mitchell for a strophe, and the three hundred and seventy-three of Bennett for an antistrophe. It need not be pointed out to experts that nothing but skill and precision with the cue, carried to the very highest degree of perfection, can suffice to enable players to hole the red from the spot so many times in succession. The knack—for it is nothing else—can only be gained by deft management and great nicety of strength in striking the white ball and leaving it always on exactly the right position for the next stroke. The game proceeded without noteworthy interest until the score was seven hundred and forty-seven for Bennett, and four hundred and seventy-eight for Mitchell. It is to be presumed that at this stage high odds must have been offered upon Bennett, for it was little to be anticipated that he would never again be allowed to get in. Commencing by holing the red in corner pocket and cannoning off the white Mitchell next made two spots, and by a white winning hazard got his own ball into the coveted position to play upon the spotted red. From this point he went on without a check and won the game without ever again giving his opponent a chance. Despite one miss-cue when his score was seven hundred and seventy-three, the Sheffield expert never stopped until he went out, his last break being of five hundred and twenty-two points, secured first by two, and then by one hundred and seventy red spots. When the game was won the victor continued until he had finished his break, which he increased to five hundred and eighty-nine points, the result of no fewer than one hundred and ninety-two red spots in succession.

The wonders of this amazing game are not yet exhausted. Amazing it may well be called when, in addition, we mention that it was finished in less than an hour and three-quarters; that the average score of the breaks was, in Mitchell's case, one hundred and twenty; and, in Bennett's case, one hundred and six points; and, finally, that Mithell took up his cue eight times, and Bennett only seven times. There have been greater breaks in the past than Mitchell's total of five hundred and eighty-nine points, but unquestionably few better or more rapidly played tussles for victory upon the green cloth have ever been witnessed. At the same time, it ought not to be forgotten that skill in managing and repeating the spot stroke does not rank so high in the estimation of competent judges as good all-round play. In France, for instance, the cannon game is rated much higher than the skilful execution of the winning hazard, and it may fairly be doubted whether England ever produced such an artistic cannonmaker as the celebrated and still living Berger. In forcing his own ball to jump from one table to another, and to cannon off two balls upon the second table, he has never had an equal; and in this respect his superiority is as marked as was that of his compatriot, the famous Barre, the champion tennis-player of the world. It was not until Barre—who died from the sufferings and privations imposed upon him by the siege of Paris—was well stricken in years that he met and played a drawn game with George Lambert, who is by far the best performer with the racket that England has hitherto produced. The red spot stroke at billiards, ceaselessly repeated, is, moreover, a far less interesting and exciting sight to contemplate than the French game, to which that of the Americans, played with four balls, more nearly inclines. The French, indeed, are credited with the invention of this favourite pastime, which, having altogether superseded the shovel-board, became such a vehicle for gambling at the commencement of the last century that a statute was passed in the reign of George II., forbidding billiard tables to be kept at public-houses under a penalty of ten pounds—a statute which has long been repealed. Now-a-days it is impossible to walk far in the streets of any large English city without seeing "Billiards, Pyramids, and "Pool" inscribed upon the portals of many a public-house. That the taste for billiards is growing cannot be denied, but that this fact ought to be a subject for satisfaction, we are far from asserting. Hours upon hours are almost nightly wasted at billiards by clerks and shopkeepers of slender means, who might, if they chose, be far more profitably engaged. But as long as there are billiard tables in every fashionable club at the West-end, it is idle to protest against the pursuit by humbler imitators of a game which, at any rate, necessitates a certain degree of exercise, and can be enjoyed, at a comparatively small cost, alike by high and low.

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LIFE DEPARTMENT.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND £1,668,060.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE and another Corporation, whose charters were granted at the same time by King George the First, are the two oldest Life Assurance Institutions in existence, the first Life policy issued by this Corporation bore date the 7th June 1721.

It has been the endeavour of the Court of Directors to introduce into their practice all the real improvements which have been suggested from time to time during this long experience. They have materially simplified the forms of Policy, all the conditions usually endorsed on such documents having been omitted. The bonus to the Assured is increased, owing to the arrangement by which, in consideration of a fixed percentage of the gross profits of the Life Assurance Business, the Corporation bears all the expenses of management. This also is an advantage peculiar to this Corporation, which it is enabled to offer from carrying on a Marine and Fire as well as Life business; and one which no exclusively Life Assurance Society, Mutual or Proprietary, can give.

Assurances may be effected either with or without participation in profits.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Two-thirds of the profits of the participating Series of Policies are allotted every Five Years to the Assured, every Policy in force at the date of the valuation being entitled to participate. The Assured have the option of receiving their share of the profits in cash, or of appropriating it in increase of the sum assured, or in reduction of the future Annual premium.

At the last Division, made for the Quinquennial Period ending the 31st December, 1875, the Cash Bonus amounted to more than 29 per Cent. of the Premiums, exclusive of extra Premiums, paid during the preceding five years.

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporations and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds—an advantage afforded by no other office. The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of those expenses of late years has affected Life Assurance Companies. The result of it will be seen in the very favourable bonus declared.

ENTIRELY NEW RATES OF PREMIUM

Have been computed, based upon recent experience of Anglo-Indian Mortality, which at all the younger ages are lower than those heretofore charged.

Instead of charging a high extra Premium during residence in India, reducible on return to Europe of the person whose life is assured, a uniform Annual Premium will be payable during the currency of the Policy.

The sums assured and Premiums will be expressed in the Policies in English money. So long as the assured are in India the Premiums will be payable to the Agents in Rupees, at the rate of exchange fixed from year to year for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments; or if this be discontinued, then at the current rate of exchange. Claims may be settled either in India or England; the settlement, if made in India, will be by Bill of Exchange drawn by the Agents on the Head Office in London.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

MARINE INSURANCES are effected at the current Premiums. Further information, Forms of application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 1st July 1879. Agents.

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ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement a Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertiser's business to the notice of the Public.

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Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publisher Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.